

JOHN GATES TO TESTIFY FOR CP AT MCCARRAN BOARD HEARING TODAY

By ROB HALL

WASHINGTON, June 8.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, was brought here over the weekend from Danbury, Conn., Federal prison, to testify as the first defense witness in the McCarran board hearings whose objective is to outlaw the Communist Party.

He is in the custody of the United States marshals attached to the McCarran board, or the Subversive Activities Control Board as it is officially known. While in Washington he kept in the district jail except when appearing before the board.

The hearings before the board have been in progress for a year and a month, having begun six months after Congress passed the McCarran "internal security bill." During this period, a panel of board members has heard 20 witnesses for the prosecution, starting with Ben Gitlow and ending with Louis Budenz. Those who came in between, like those named, were all renegades, toolpigeons, professional informers, and paid labor spies.

John Gates will be the first witness of integrity, the first person



JOHN GATES

Rally for Amnesty

Presidential amnesty for America's political prisoners, framed under the Smith Act, will be urged at a mass rally, Saturday, June 14, 8 p.m. in the Cold Room of St. Nicholas Arena, 53 W. 66 St. The rally is sponsored by the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.

of decency, to occupy the witness chair throughout the 13 grueling months.

The words "defense" and "prosecution" are not strictly correct in these proceedings. The legal situation is that in accordance with the terms of the McCarran Act, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath (who has since left the government by invitation of the President and has resumed his lucrative occupation of operating race tracks) in November 1950, filed a petition with the board asking that it designate the Communist Party as a "Communist Action Organization," which is "dominated and controlled" by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and which is a tool of Moscow seeking to establish a dictatorship here subservient to the USSR. This makes the Justice Department the "petitioner" and the Communist Party the "respondent."

If the board, after these hearings, agrees to the Attorney General's petition, the Communist Party will then be subject to all the penalties and harassment provided in the McCarran Act. Among

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STEEL NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AS CONGRESS BRANDISHES ANTI-LABOR CLUB

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Union and steel company representatives entered another White House conference today amidst reports that a settlement may be reached. Hanging over the union representatives was the club of anti-labor legislation Congressmen have been holding back over the weekend to be voted on Monday in event no settlement is reached.

The 650,000 steelworkers, meanwhile, rounded out a week of their solid strike. The two three-man negotiating teams have been meeting through the weekend. When the conferees adjourned 6 p.m. Saturday, they were to resume talks at 11 a.m. today, after considering some proposals that had been put before them.

The conference did not, however, get underway until 2 p.m., when both sides, according to Pohn R. Steelman, White House overseer over the conferences, asked for more time to consider the proposals.

While both sides maintained silence, reports persisted that much of their discussion was taken up with employer proposals for some concessions from the Wage Stabilization Board's formula that may cut the cost of the employers as

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Pentagon Spurns Plea To Continue Korean Truce Talks, Walks Out

A Korean request for resumption of truce negotiations at Panmunjon did not get the courtesy of a reply from Pentagon spokesmen yesterday, as the latter continued the walkout on the peace talks they began Saturday. Press association correspondents in

Tokyo quoted Peking Radio as declaring that "this insolent attitude once again shows" that the Truman government "is deliberately stalling the negotiations and has no intention of achieving an armistice."

While tens of millions of persons, including the majority in the U. S. who oppose the Korea war, continued to hope for conclusion of an armistice agreement, Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., had announced that U. S. negotiators would boycott the regular Sunday session and told the Koreans and Chinese that "if you want to come here tomorrow you may."

Harrison characterized the Korean and Chinese negotiators' contribution to the mutual exchange of views "all that driest."

The Pentagon aide was quoted as indicating that his delegation would return before Wednesday to resume the peace talks only if the Koreans and Chinese capitulated on the question of prisoner-of-war exchange. The Truman government is barring a general exchange of POW on both sides. Reports from Tokyo admitted that the Chinese and Korean radio broadcasts indicated a real desire to continue the armistice talks, thereby contradicting the official Washington propaganda line that the Kore-

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Chicago Steel Workers Aren't Fooled by 'Quietness' of Strike

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., June 8.—The "quiet" picket lines of this Chicago-Gary steel center tend to obscure the bitter strike struggle in which the steelworkers and their families are engaged.

I've toured these picket lines repeatedly from South Chicago into Lake County, Indiana, and back—and there's very little action, little "news" in the usual sense of the word.

But there is a deep mood of struggle among the workers, an intense feeling that a lot of very important history is being determined at these mill gates.

Out at Republic Steel, I threw a lot of questions at a little elderly

man—questions about Truman's possible use of the Taft-Hartley Act, about the new anti-strike laws being prepared in Congress, about the threat to use the Selective Service Act to smash the strike.

He answered by making the throat-cutting gesture with his forefinger.

Then he opened up. He began working at Republic in 1912. Seven years later, he was out picketing this same gate in the great steel strike of 1919.

"After that strike was broken," he said, "they made me come back begging for my job."

"I was a skilled millwright, but they threw me into the labor-gang."

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EISENHOWER'S DOUBLETALK ON PEACE

An Editorial

On the question of a meeting with Joseph Stalin—which now plays a part in every American and British election campaign—Gen. Eisenhower has gone Harry Truman one better in demagoguery.

If he thought such a meeting "would be welcome," he says, he would go "to any place in this world." Harry Truman would only see Stalin in Washington, but Eisenhower would go anywhere—at least, so he says.

Truman won the election in 1948 by revealing that he had proposed sending Chief Justice Vinson to Moscow—although he was never sent. Churchill

became Prime Minister with talk of a meeting with Stalin. And Eisenhower knows that only a few months ago a Gallup Poll said that 70 per cent of the American people favored a meeting of the heads of the American, Soviet, British and French governments to work out a peace settlement.

But having once expressed his willingness to travel, Eisenhower immediately jumped to the opposite position by insisting that it is impossible to negotiate any settlement with the Soviet Union until we are stronger—Aesopian language for "never."

The present disagreements are not negotiable, Eisen-

hower says, "as long as the Soviet doctrine insists that communism may not coexist with a free system of government and they resort to 'subversion, bribery, corruption, threat of force,' and 'try to destroy our form of government.'"

Read this the other way around and it has some relation to the facts. It is monopoly capitalism in the West (which Eisenhower describes with the pretty words "free system of government") which insists that it cannot coexist with Communism. The Soviet Union, from its inception, has insisted and continues to insist that socialism and capitalism CAN exist side by side. It is the monopo-

lists in the West and their politicians who openly appropriate money to "subvert, bribe, corrupt" treacherous elements within the people's democracies in order to "destroy their form of government." It is the atom-maniacs who use the "threat of force" against the Soviet Union and Peoples China.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union calls for 4-power negotiations to bring about a unified, peaceful, democratic Germany.

It is the Soviet Union—along with hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, which calls for a Big Five peace pact.

It is the Soviet Union which calls for negotiations to out-

law atomic weapons and for disarmament.

All these things are negotiable. In denying that they are, Eisenhower reveals once again that he is a menace to the peace of the world, as are Taft and the Democratic aspirants who follow the same line.

Through the Progressive Party candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, and especially through local unity to elect Congressional candidates who DO want to negotiate a peace—this is how the American people will express their desire which Eisenhower flouts and seeks to smother with a blanket of deception.

CRC to Picket French Consulate Today

— See Page 2

Communists Here Hit French Terror

— See Page 3

Upstate Unions to Meet on Needs of Women Workers

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 8.—Following up last month's initiative of the United Electrical Workers Local 301 in the fight for equal pay for women, upstate New York unions will hold a conference in Syracuse Sunday, June 15 on the special problem of fighting discrimination against women workers.

Mining Town, Hit by Disaster, Now Faces Unemployment

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., June 8 (FP).—The threat of unemployment is confronting this mining town with its second tragedy in six months.

Last Christmas the town was in mourning for 119 United Mine Workers members killed in one of the worst disasters in mining history. The tragedy attracted nationwide attention and put new steam into the effort to win effective federal safety legislation from Congress.

Now, with scant notice from the outside world, the town is mourning the loss of thousands of jobs in an upsurge of unemployment which threatens to turn West Frankfort into a ghost community.

At one time 5,000 coal miners were employed in the eight big mines surrounding this town. Now four are closed for good. The fifth was shut down by the Christmas week explosion which killed the 119 workers. The remaining three are expected to close before long.

The shutdowns will leave a garment factory, which employs

125 workers, as the only industry in this town of 12,500.

In a desperate move to save itself, the town is currently raising a \$100,000 fund from its own population. The money is intended to attract employers to start new industries going.

The plan has raised little enthusiasm among the town population, and least of all among the miners who have spent long years in the West Frankfort pits. Main selling point in the drive to solve the unemployment problem by wooing business concerns is itself proof of why the scheme seems doomed to failure.

Mayor Louis Harkins is telling outside employers that not only does West Frankfort have a cheap, surplus labor supply, but thousands of additional workers are available in nearby mining towns.

Harkins is telling the world that this entire area is becoming depressed, that the crisis has also come to towns like Johnston City, Benton and Ziegler which, like West Frankfort, were once thriving mining communities.

Local 301, the giant affiliate of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (independent), announced it will be fully represented with delegations filling a number of chartered buses. The conference will begin in Hotel Onondoga, 1 p.m.

The first phase of the recent movement in the fight for elimination of "women rates" begun by the UE came on May 7, when two gate demonstrations were held at the General Electric plant here for elimination of discriminatory rates. Since then UE shop stewards have carried out an intensive educational drive among the workers on the importance of equal wages for both men and women.

The conference in Syracuse to which all upstate UE as well as CIO or AFL unions are urged to send representatives, follows the pattern of the May 25 conference in Syracuse, similarly initiated, to raise the rates of skilled craftsmen, especially tool and die men.

The skilled craftsmen's conference, according to spokesmen of Local 301 here, has already sparked similar initiative in other areas. The attention the UE is giving to the women's issue has also stimulated similar action in other parts of the country.

PEACE NOTEBOOK

MEMORIAL DAY in Los Angeles was observed in many ways, but nobody observed it in its truest meaning better than 15 volunteer members of the Southern California Peace Crusade who decided to spend one hour of the sad holiday working for peace.

Results: 267 signatures on five power peace pact petitions, plus 100 postcard messages to President Truman urging exchange of all prisoners of war and an immediate armistice in Korea.

Four out of five of all people approached signed up at the midtown shopping centers where the peace workers set up tables. And in no case was the fifth hostile.

The signature getting was inadvertently spurred by the Los Angeles Police Department. A patrol car drove up and started talking officiously about receiving a "complaint" that they were "disturbing the peace." (Disturbing the war would have been more like it!)

Immediately a Mexican woman came over. "What do you want?" she demanded of the cops. "I want to sign for peace. I've got children." Much to the discomfiture of the cops others stepped forward to sign. The cops left, forgetting the "complaint."

On the same day a picnic for peace was held in North Hollywood Park by Negro, Mexican and white parents and children. They distributed peace literature between picnicking and a fine time was had by all.

HERE ARE a few more samples of the kind of letters breaking more and more into the letter columns of the country's newspapers. If the war-supporting big business papers feel compelled to publish this many (and we only get to see a smattering of those printed), you can just imagine what a deluge of peace mail must be pouring into their desks from the cities, towns and farms!

In the Miami Herald, June 2, there are two such:

Editor, the Herald: What have we to gain by continuing our very costly adventure in Korea? We should pull out of Korea... this would serve two good purposes: One—an alternative to a catastrophic war which we are rushing headlong into. Two—with both camps respecting each other's position, perhaps a peaceful meeting ground.—Harry Green.

Mrs. Lucille Olson writes: "Editor, the Herald: Twice in two generations now the world has been convulsed by global war. Scores of millions of men, women and children have died because power-crazed persons and forces tried to carry out their mad ambitions of plunder and conquest."

"We all know that any further large-scale war now would be unparalleled in its awful brutality and destruction. It is the most wicked and utterly foolish of all our institutions. War is not inevitable and no differences exist between nations anywhere in the world which cannot be resolved through the process of peaceful negotiations now."

A Lost Pilot's Wife writes to the Arizona Republic in Phoenix: "My husband has been missing in action since December, 1951. He was flying a jet fighter-bomber (F-80) when he was shot down, returning from a 'successful' mission. Tell me—was it actually successful when one man was lost? ... The loss, militarily speaking, one plane and probably one pilot. Humanly speaking, one husband and one son. Yes, don't forget that part of the suffering is felt by the parents as well as the wives. ... Ever since he went down, I'm totally confused as to our reason or reasons for being in Korea."

CONVERSATION PIECE between a peace petitioner in the Bronx and a not unfriendly questioner:

"How does this five power meeting idea tie in with the United Nations idea? I am one who believes that with all its faults the United Nations is the best hope for peace."

"All right, so am I. Do you know that when the United Nations was founded it was decided to have five permanent members of the Security Council, and those were the Soviet Union, China, the U. S., Britain and France."

"I had forgotten that—I seem to remember something about permanent members and others being rotated now that you mention it."

"That's the way it was set up. Look it up in the Public Library or go to the UN and find out. Don't take my word for it. There was a reason for that. The reason was simply the common sense understanding that these are the five powers that ACTUALLY HAVE THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY POSSIBILITIES OF WAGING WORLD WAR OR MAKING WORLD PEACE! That was so well understood that our own country insisted on the right to veto by these five, understanding that peace depended on the principle of unanimity of the main countries and if they didn't have that all the rest was just a waste of time."

"Well, you are certainly a good propagandist for your petition. They way you put it a meeting between these big five now really wouldn't be going against the idea of the United Nations."

"Not only wouldn't be going against it, friend, but it would return the UN to its original program—peace."

"Well, you earned this signature... good luck to you."

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade, whom you may have seen in the picture "Peace Will Win," was given a testimonial dinner at the Trinity Church Parish House in his native New Haven. Among the 120 guests and notables were Prof. Kermit Eby, Associate Professor at the University of Chicago and former chairman of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, who presided. Prof. Roland Bainton gave the invocation.

Personal tributes were given the slight, eloquent peace leader by Rev. Halford Luccock of Yale Divinity School; Rabbi Robert Goldburgh, chairman of the New Haven Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; Aldo Cursi of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Rev. John Oliver Nelson, president of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Dr. Uphaus, who was deprived of his preacher's licenses without a hearing at a recent meeting of the First Methodist Church, told of having seen first hand the hunger of peoples all over the world for peace, a hunger transcending all differences. He asked the question: "What has Christianity to offer history today? Can our Christian teaching help if we become hysterical and supporters of ever increasing war budgets?"

After the meeting adjourned, many remained to hear Dr. Dryden Phelps, recently returned from West China University, who said, "New China's eyes are wide open, watching what 82 million American Christians are doing and will do to uphold and develop the high ethical and moral teachings of Christianity today."

ILWU LEADERS IN HAWAII URGE SMITH ACT REPEAL

HONOLULU, June 8.—Sixteen top leaders of the Hawaii ILWU Union Defense Committee, representing 24,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in the Territory, adopted a resolution in a two-day parley here in support of Rep. Adolph Sabath's bill (HR 749) for outright repeal of the Smith Act.

Speakers at the May 23-24 conference were: Regional director Jack Hall, attorney Harriet Bouslog and the Rev. Earl Kernahan, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Honolulu.

Other resolutions extended greetings and paid tribute to jailed attorneys Vincent Hallinan and Richard Gladstein; condemned proposed anti-labor legislation—the Smith Bill (HR 7647) and McCarran amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law (S 1975); and urged veto of McCarran Immigration Bill.

The conference also went on record to have the respective Defense Committees push the sponsorship of Labor Day parades in

every county seat in the Territory this September. The theme will be: "Union Defense."

Over 3,000 persons attended the big Defense Testimonial Picnic, held at Puuiki Beach, near Waialua, on Sunday, May 25. The all-day outing was sponsored by the Rural Oahu Sugar and Pineapple ILWU Unit Defense Committees. It was the seventh testimonial affair, honoring ILWU regional director Jack Hall and Simeon Bagasol, held in the Territory since February.

Hall stands indicted under the Smith Act, while Bagasol, a veteran Honolulu longshoreman, was arrested under the McCarran Act.

Special guests at the picnic were the other six defendants in the Hawaii Smith Act case—Charles and Eileen Fugimoto, Dr. John Reinecke, Koji Ariyoshi, Jim Freeman and Jack Kimoto. They were presented leis upon introduction to the audience.

To Map Fight On Segregation

The status of the fight against segregation being waged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be discussed and studied in two half-day sessions on June 26, at the 43rd annual NAACP convention, to be held in Oklahoma City. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., will lead the segregation discussions.

New England Jobs Drop By 37,100

BOSTON, June 8.—Non-agricultural employment in New England dropped 37,100 jobs in April from the total in the same month last year. W. D. Macdonald, regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, revealed. Most manufacturing industries were included in the drop, with textiles, clothing, leather and lumber products taking the biggest loss.

Carl Marzani To Speak at 'Amnesty Rally'

Carl Marzani will tell anecdotes from an American political prisoner's note book at the amnesty rally on Saturday night, June 14.

The rally will be held in the Gold Room of St. Nicholas Arena, on West 86 St. near Broadway following an afternoon delegate amnesty conference.

Wives of Communist leaders imprisoned by Judge Medina will bring news of their husbands to the audience. Among the wives who will speak will be Peggy Dennis, Elizabeth Hall, Helen Winter and May Williamson.

Prof. Royal W. France, who has just retired as Professor of Economics at Rollins College, Fla., will preside at the evening rally.

Delegates will attend the afternoon conference from Eastern and Middle Western cities.

Pickets at French Consulate to Hit Arrest of Duclos

A mass picket line before the French Consulate here "to protest the export of the Smith Act to France in the frame-up of Jacques Duclos, head of the French Communist Party" has been announced by the New York City Civil Rights Congress for Monday, from noon to 2 p.m. The French Consulate is at 49 St. and Fifth Ave.

The CRC issued a call to all defenders of peace, democracy and labor's rights, to join the demonstration and support the people of

France in their heroic struggle against a Bonn Nazi Army and a new war.

"The U. S. State Department," the CRC declared, "has exported the thought-control Smith Act to Paris in its efforts to impose an unpopular war alliance with Nazis on the people of France."

The Chief of Police of Paris recently visited FBI headquarters in Washington solely for instructions in strike-breaking and in the use of force and violence against the French peace movement.

An American Publisher's Firm: A Fountain of Democracy

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Book reviewers are supposed to review books, not review publishers. There is a fiction of long-standing that a publisher is an impartial midwife, presiding without bias over the birth of books of every size, shape and content. Now, this has never been true, but the myth was given credence during the New Deal period when a good number of publishers found it both safe and profitable to issue works in the democratic spirit along with the mass of volumes extolling the capitalist status quo.

If one evaluates the contribution of the chief American publishing houses over the years, however, one striking fact emerges:

There is only one major American publisher who has never published a work defending aggressive war, the oppression of the Negro people, the suppression of labor, the alleged superiority of Christianity over Jew, Aryan over non-Aryan, white over colored, or any of a host of other reactionary perversions of the truth.

That publisher is Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers.

But there is a positive side, also, to this achievement. Not only does Alexander Trachtenberg merit a vote of thanks because he, alone, among America's chief publishers has eschewed the spreading of propaganda defending exploitation or chauvinism, but the Marxist works he has published add up to a unique and towering contribution to American democratic culture and learning.

The present writer, during the last four years, has read many hundreds of books for review purposes. They have been trivial. They have been decadent. They have merged into a contaminated torrent of Hitlerian, anti-socialist slanders and the fevered ravings of professional anti-Communist informers.

Only rarely, and as the witch-hunt mounted in its fury, even more rarely than that, have American publishers permitted an honest, worthwhile book to reach the light of day.

Amidst this outpouring of filth, International Publishers and its director have gone their consistent way—publishing books rich in the democratic traditions of America, quarrying in the rich literary mines which other, more prosperous publishers, have ignored.

Instead of the books inciting to war and racist violence, Alexander Trachtenberg has been publishing books like the collected *Life and Works of Frederick Douglass*—the towering Negro Abolitionist leader and outstanding American statesman; a publishing project which has won enthusiastic plaudits from Negro spokesmen.

The 28-year history of this publishing firm is studded with such contributions. It was International Publishers which made available the first new, and corrected, translation of Vol. I of Marx' *Capital* to appear in a half-century.

It was International Publishers which issued the studies of Herbert Aptheker on the Negro slave revolts; the work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; William Z. Foster's "Outline Political History of the Americas," the first work of the kind to integrate the history of the northern and southern Americas.

Selections from the works of American Revolutionary leaders—George Washington, Sam Adams,

Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson—have been published by International.

And it is International's director, Alexander Trachtenberg, who is now on trial, under the Smith Act, at Foley Square—for the alleged crime of publishing books.

It is the government's contention—unproved, as it must inevitably be—that Alexander Trachtenberg, as publisher has been party to a "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Truly, books are on trial at Foley Square. And the conviction of Alexander Trachtenberg would be but a beginning to a total regimentation of the publishing industry, with no publisher safe from prosecution unless and until he conforms completely to the re-

quirements of the witch-hunters and war-makers.

But, if "books are on trial," one must also remember that it is books of a special kind which are on trial, and that it is people who go to jail for writing them and publishing them.

Alexander Trachtenberg is threatened with jail because for almost three decades he has published works which spoke out for Negro rights, which explained the theories of scientific socialism and urged the international brotherhood of man.

If he can be jailed for publishing books, how far a step is it to the jailing of men and women for reading them?

Thus, the defense of Alexander Trachtenberg is the cause of every American who loves books and cherishes the right to the freedom of inquiry and thought.

Dramatic Protest Scheduled Thursday Against Bookburning

A dramatic protest against the current book-burnings of the war-makers will take place Thursday when outstanding personalities address a "Books On Trial" rally at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave.

Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus at the Union Theological Seminary; William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of the recently published, "We Charge Genocide," which created a world sensation; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a defendant in the current Foley Square trial; Shirley Graham, Negro author; Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, on whose behalf the rally is being held; Lloyd L. Brown, associate editor, *Masses & Mainstream*; Howard Fast, internationally known novelist, and others.

Trachtenberg, together with 15 co-defendants, is now on trial under the Smith Act. He has figured prominently in Foley Square as a result of the prosecution's efforts to secure convictions on the basis of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—works issued in the U. S. under the imprint of International Publishers which Trachtenberg has headed since the publishing house was founded 28 years ago.

Sponsors of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, which is organizing the June 12 meeting, warn that the current attack on International Publishers holds a threat to all publishing and is part of the witch-hunt scourge that has already blighted the Hollywood film, the Broadway theatre and is reflected in the decadence in contemporary literature. They have called upon workers in the publishing field, in

education, in the arts and sciences and trade unionists to join in the defense of the right of free publishing in the United States.

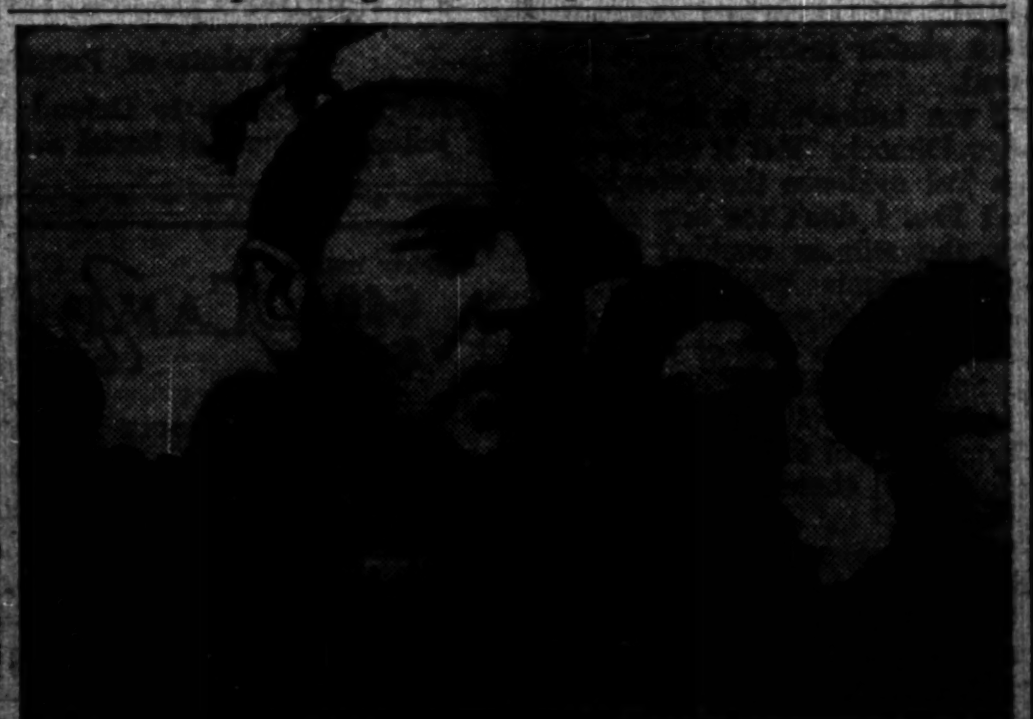
The interest in the fight to protect the Marxist classics is demonstrated by the hundreds of requests that have come in for the brochure *Books On Trial—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg*, recently issued by the committee.

During the past week the Jefferson School of Social Science, under the direction of Dr. Howard Selsam, organized nightly assemblies to bring the issue of the case to the attention of the student body. An exhibit in the school



lobby depicted the impressive accomplishments of International Publishers during the 28 years of its existence, citing the publishing activities in the fields of Marxist classics, American labor and history, and literary criticism. A special place in the exhibit was given to works on the struggle for Negro liberation, the most recent notable contribution being the monumental four-volume *Life of Frederick Douglass*, edited by Dr. Philip Foner.

The June 12 meeting is expected to evoke wide interest. In addition to the impressive roster of speakers, there will be a musical program in which Lucy Brown, pianist, and Nadyne Brewer, soprano, will participate. Tickets at \$1 (tax incl.) are obtainable at all progressive bookshops.



IN THIS SCENE from the brilliant new Soviet color film 'Fall of Berlin,' now at the Stanley Theatre, Boris Andreyev, featured actor, is shown leading a Soviet Army unit into the Nazi capital.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Challenger Has to Win It Big

THE FIGHT: Via a neighbor's television set, which is not the same as being there despite the illusion of closeness, I would have voted for Charles as the winner eight rounds to seven. But there can't be much argument with the decision. The tradition, and it has its logic, is that you don't take a title away from a champion on a close decision. The burden is on the challenger to win it decisively and that, in our opinion, Charles didn't.

Walcott, quite an athlete for his age, seemed to feel he could meet Charles head on and outpunch him, and did just that until he ran out of gas. He looks as if he has enough left to take over the likes of the Marcianos and Mathews. As to Clarence Henry, that could be another story.

There were two rank, shameful bits of racism in the television presentation—of a heavyweight championship fight between two Negro fighters. Jimmy Powers, television commentator who is also the sports columnist of the *Daily News*, spoke of Negro referee Zack Clayton, who is 45, like this: "He's a noisy boy in there." And one of the Gillette Razor Blade Co. cartoon commercials between rounds featured a stereotype of a Pullman Porter.

Our Allstar Picks as of Now

THE VOTING for the Allstar teams is under way. Fans vote for one man at each position except for pitchers, who are chosen by the managers. If I were voting offhand today (Friday as this is written) it would be like this:

NATIONAL: Lockman, 1st base; Robinson, 2nd base; Reese, ss; Thomson, 3b; Sauer, Snider and Musial, outfield; Campanella, catcher.

AMERICAN: Vernon, 1st; Fox, 2nd; Rizzuto, ss; Rosen, 3b; Mantle, Dom DiMaggio and Doby, outfield; Berra, catcher.

Not so long ago I said Dark would be the shortstop this year. Since then he's fallen off to .258 at bat and his fielding seems to have been effected. This being so, I give it to the still superlative fielding Reese who is hitting .245. There isn't a hitting shortstop in the league so far, so it might as well be Pee-wee, the best with the glove.

In the American, the tendency will be to give first base to Ed Robinson, batting .315 on Friday. But Mickey Vernon has quietly banged over 25 runs for the Senators, fourth in the league and more than Robinson, is always a classy fielder, much better than the slow Robinson, and rates it in a breeze up to now, which is the way you are supposed to vote.

As for the outfield, I think Mickey Mantle has definitely arrived as a star. He is beginning to utilize his great speed and fine throwing in the outfield, and is hitting. Dom is sitting up on top of the league's batting order and there are no flies on his fielding. Doby, having an exceptionally productive start, is well ahead of the rest of the league's outfielders in batting in runs despite missing 12 games with an injury, and he is a superior defensive man. Berra hasn't been hitting much, but what catcher in either league outside of Campy has?

As for the pitchers, here is my vote for four of each league, subject to change by Allstar time, of course. National—Maglie, Rush, Spahn and Staley. American—Reynolds, Schantz, Paige and Garcia.

Sports Note by Our Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR

Dear Lester:

As you noted in a recent column the crowds who came to see the Women's European Basketball Championships here were a good sign of the intense interest in sports. That figure of 15,000 who attended the opening games was about doubled for the finals a week later when the Soviet team clinched the European championship, defeating the Czechs, who took second place.

Some of the things which impressed this American in Moscow might interest readers of "On the Scoreboard." The style of play these girls put on is immediately recognizable to anyone who's seen the college games at Madison Square Garden. And if it weren't for those shapely forms flitting about the court you'd think it was a Garden game—for men only.

The Dynamo Stadium was a beautiful sight during the game. There were huge signs in English, French, Russian, etc., greeting the participants from other lands. While there weren't any advertisements for Adams Bats or Pils Beer there were plenty promoting peace and friendship among the peoples of the world. . . . The technical setup was superb, including the electric signs indicating seconds and minutes of play, time out, scores and any other handy information you might want to help follow the play.

Another aspect of the games hits you right away. There was nothing like a McCarran Act in reverse operating here to bar those girls from France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Finland from coming here. No one asked them any questions about their politics, affiliations or religion when they came. All the girls and their trainers, coaches, referees they brought with them were extravagant in praise of Soviet hospitality. One might add that when the Soviet men's team went to Paris last year (and also won the European championship) they had no difficulty leaving the Soviet Union and they received a very hearty welcome in France.

When you visit the parks, schools and factory sport clubs in any Soviet city you discover why they're turning out such good basketball teams. You see courts all over, both indoor and outdoor. For men I'd say basketball is the third most popular sport, after football (soccer) and volleyball. For women it comes second, after volleyball.

Just to emphasize the point about sports interest around these parts here's a bit of what was going on the very same week these women's basketball championships were taking place. There were regular tournament basketball games among various factory teams. There was a relay race around the Sadova Ring (all traffic is stopped for the time of the race) and then there were bicycle races on the same boulevard. There were crew races on the Moscow River and of course major interest centered on the current football games which are packing them in at stadiums throughout the USSR. When a Polish football team played a Soviet team recently, interest was at fever pitch. The Polish team won. . . . Seems like all the countries in the socialist camp are emphasizing sports—especially mass participation such as they never had before.

As ever,

JOE CLARK



Mine, Mill and UE Dist. 4 Back Steel Strikers

DENVER.—Complete support for the steelworkers in their new strike was announced here by the four officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Describing the Wage Stabilization Board settlement recommendation as a "rock-bottom figure," the Mine-Mill officers expressed the hope that "the steel workers will not return to work for one fraction of a cent less than this minimum."

"We are with you, men of steel," declared the officers—president John Clark, vice-presidents Orville Larson and Charles Wilson, and secretary-treasurer Maurice E. Travis.

"We call upon our local unions to give every possible form of help to the striking steel workers in their localities, including financial aid and help on the picket lines," they added.

NEWARK. — James McLeish, president of District 4, United Electrical Workers, announced that the District UE Board has gone on record in full support of the strike of the CIO United Steel Workers.

The following telegrams were sent today to Sens. Irving Ives and Herbert Lehman, with a copy to Philip Murray, president CIO United Steel Workers by William Stanley, chairman, Manhattan Tenant Council:

"The Manhattan Tenant Council support demands of steel workers to justified wage increases. Steel bosses should be forced to sit down with employees and act on the demands of the steel workers. Labor's right to strike for a decent living wage must not be violated by Taft-Hartley or any other curb. All tenants need wage increases and a curb on prices and rents. The Tenant Councils have always supported labor's demands for adequate housing, real price control, lower taxes and a decent living wage. . . ."

Slain Negro to Get Spingarn Medal

Rep. Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.) will present the 37th Spingarn Medal posthumously to Harry T. Moore on June 27, at the 43rd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City. The medal will be accepted by Mrs. Rosa Moore, the 83-year-old mother of the Florida NAACP leader who was killed with his wife in a hate-bomb blast on Christmas night, 1951.

What's On?

Coming

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg—Hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, Wm. L. Patterson, Elia G. Flynn, Shirley Graham, Cedric Belfrage, Lloyd L. Brown, Howard Fast, and Alexander Trachtenberg, and others, Thursday, June 13 at 8 p.m., at Hotel Capitol, Lucy Brown—pianist and Naydne Brewer—soprano, at Hotel Capitol—8th Ave. and 51st St. Adm. \$1 tax incl. Tickets at all progressive bookshops.

BETTY GANNETT SPEAKS—on "Racism Theories" at Pythian Hall, 133 W. 71st St. Entertainment. Friday, June 13 at 7:45 p.m. Donation 35c. Open. Manhattan Labor Youth League.



3 Truman Pals Are Linked To Million \$ Gov't 'Fraud' Case

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Three close associates of President Truman were linked to contractors involved in government contract fraud cases, it was testified at a House committee hearing here Friday. Walter Sprague, a government accountant, said former Democratic national chairman William M.

1,200 STRIKE AT RAZOR FIRM

Twelve hundred workers of the American Safety Razor Co. plant at Myrtle and Jay St., Brooklyn, began their second day on strike Friday morning with a mass picket line.

The strike, which began Thursday, followed a breakdown of negotiations between the company and Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The union is demanding a general rise of 15 percent; the union's insurance plan, the union shop and other improvements. The company offered only three cents an

hour, claiming this is all the workers could get under the wage freeze and countered with a demand for a "management prerogatives" clause in the contract giving it unrestrained authority to fire and discipline workers.

The majority of the workers of the plant are women and an estimated fourth of the employees are Negro. Last time the contract was negotiated they had to wage a long militant strike before they won. This time the company closed the plant when the strike took effect.

Bowle, Jr., and former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath were consulted by a Detroit firm accused of defrauding the government of \$25,000.

He said Clark Clifford, one-time counsel to President Truman, was paid a "substantial" fee of about \$25,000 in connection with the settlement of a \$1,313,358 "fraud" case against three Detroit schools.

A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky.) began digging into war contract settlements in the course of its investigation of the Justice Department.

Frank H. Weitzel, chief assistant to Comptroller General Lind-

say C. Warren, said the General Accounting Office uncovered an estimated \$21,000,000 in "fraudulent payments" while "sampling" final settlements between government agencies and World War II arms contractors.

Of this sum, Weitzel said, only \$300,000 has been recovered by the Justice Department when "over-payments and over-liberality" not induced by fraud are included, it is likely that the settlements cost the taxpayers "a frightful toll" of \$500,000,000, he said.

There is no way to recover a large portion of the loss, Weitzel added.

Another government accountant, Normal Engleberg, told how army officers accepted bribes, kickbacks and bonuses from arms contractors who defrauded the government of \$297,520.

Weitzel said evidence of fraud was discovered at the "unparalleled and unprecedented" ratio of one in every 20 cases examined by the accounting office, which serves as "watchdog" over government spending.

Sprague said Bernard M. Bauer, president of the Advance Plating Co. of Detroit, talked with Boyle and McGrath while trying to arrange a civil settlement of a \$25,000 "fraud" claim against his firm. Bauer was acquitted of criminal charges, he added.

He said the law firm of Clifford & Miller represented three Detroit schools which settled a \$1,313,358 claim for \$125,000. The schools—the Michigan Schools of Trades, the Michigan Diesel School and the Michigan Technical Institute—were accused of defrauding the government while training veterans under the GI bill.

Clifford received a fee of about \$25,000, Sprague said, and George Fitzgerald, Democratic committeeman in Detroit, was paid \$5,000 in connection with the case.

JUDGE DIMOCK ADMITS TEACHINGS OF FBI STOOLIE AS EVIDENCE AT '76' TRIAL

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock said Friday he saw no reason why testimony of an undercover FBI informer concerning his alleged statements in 1947-1949 Marxist study classes should not be received as evidence against the 16 Communists charged under the

Smith Act with conspiring to advocate "violent overthrow" of the government.

Judge Dimock's statement drew strong objections from defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri.

Colloquy between the court and counsel developed when Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks asked government witness John Lautner, who worked as an FBI operative in the Communist Party, what he taught students in study classes he said he directed between 1947 and 1949.

McTernan objected that what Lautner claimed he taught was in no way connected with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and the other 14 defendants on trial in the Foley Square Court House.

"What he taught seems to me to be immaterial," the judge observed. He asked Marks to explain what the alleged teachings of Lautner had to do with the case.

"Certainly the central thing in the case is what these defendants taught and advocated."

Judge Dimock asked the prosecutor if he was making the claim Lautner was an "unindicted co-conspirator."

"He was an important official in the Communist Party on a state level," Marks replied. "What he taught was authorized by supervising officials in the Communist Party who were co-conspirators."

McTernan objected there had not been shown any connection between the alleged teaching supervisor—Alberto Moreau, named by the witness as a Communist educational official—and the defendants.

Lautner had testified defendants Betty Gannett and V. J. Jerome were members of the party's na-

tional educational commission in 1947-1949. Moreau, he said, was an educational director on the state scale.

Questioned further by the prosecutor, the witness named several other persons he claimed acted as "supervisors" of the classes.

McTernan repeated his objection. The judge overruled the defense lawyer.

Marks asked: "What did you teach among other things?"

"The road to socialism cannot be achieved by peaceful development," the witness replied.

He spoke as one who had memorized his lines like an actor in a play.

"In case of war against the Soviet Union," Lautner continued, "it is the duty of every Communist. . . ."

McTernan sliced the rest of the answer off at this point by a quick objection.

"We would like to discuss this out of the hearing of the jury," the lawyer said.

The jury and the witness was led from the room. McTernan continued:

"We object to testimony of what might be done in case of war with the Soviet Union. It appeals to prejudices when passion is whipped high."

McTernan cited a recent ruling by Federal Judge William C. Mathes in the Smith Act trial of the 14 California defendants. In that trial, McTernan said, the court struck similar testimony from the record.

"I am interested in that," said Judge Dimock. "But it strikes me it is just evidence the defendants don't like. I don't see any reason why the witness couldn't testify the defendants would advocate force and violence against the United States in case of war with the Soviet Union."

McTernan replied: "It calls for the operation of the minds of other people. And these people are not defendants."

The judge continued to question the defense position.

The attorney reminded the court the testimony offered by the witness was of a "hypothetical nature."

"Now," asked the judge, "do you think a statement in hypothetical form is not completely privileged?"

"It does not involve advocacy by the rule or principle of action, which was the kind of advocacy the Supreme Court mentioned in the decision on the Dennis (first Smith Act) case," said McTernan. Defense attorney Frank Serri arose.

"The one good thing these defendants have done is to act so there will not be a war with Russia," he said. "Here their whole life and their acts go to prevent such a thing. Every day in the week they have been fighting, struggling against such a thing."

Judge Dimock interjected: "That's the question for the jury."

Serri continued: "If the government could show they are plotting a war against Russia, then you could raise that question."

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"

The case of Alexander Trachtenberg

HEAR:

DR. HARRY F. WARD • WM. L. PATTERSON
ELIZABETH G. FLYNN • SHIRLEY GRAHAM
CEDRIC BELFRAGE • LLOYD L. BROWN
HOWARD FAST • ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
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JOHN GATES TO TESTIFY FOR CP AT MCCARRAN BOARD HEARING TODAY

By ROB HALL

WASHINGTON, June 8.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, was brought here over the weekend from Danbury, Conn., Federal prison, to testify as the first defense witness in the McCarran board hearings whose objective is to outlaw the Communist Party.

He is in the custody of the United States marshals attached to the McCarran board, or the Subversive Activities Control Board as it is officially known. While in Washington he kept in the district jail except when appearing before the board.

The hearings before the board have been in progress for a year and a month, having begun six months after Congress passed the McCarran "internal security bill." During this period, a panel of board members has heard 20 witnesses for the prosecution, starting with Ben Gitlow and ending with Louis Budenz. Those who came in between, like those named, were all renegades, toolpigeons, professional informers, and paid labor spies.

John Gates will be the first witness of integrity, the first person



JOHN GATES

Rally for Amnesty

Presidential amnesty for America's political prisoners, framed under the Smith Act, will be urged at a mass rally, Saturday, June 14, 8 p.m. in the Gold Room of St. Nicholas Arena, 53 W. 66 St. The rally is sponsored by the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.

of decency, to occupy the witness chair throughout the 13 grueling months.

The words "defense" and "prosecution" are not strictly correct in these proceedings. The legal situation is that in accordance with the terms of the McCarran Act, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath (who has since left the government by invitation of the President and has resumed his lucrative occupation of operating race tracks) in November 1950, filed a petition with the board asking that it designate the Communist Party as a "Communist Action Organization" which is "dominated and controlled" by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and which is a tool of Moscow seeking to establish a dictatorship here subservient to the USSR. This makes the Justice Department the "petitioner" and the Communist Party the "respondent."

If the board, after these hearings, agrees to the Attorney General's petition, the Communist Party will then be subject to all the penalties and harassment provided in the McCarran Act. Among

(Continued on Page 6)

STEEL NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AS CONGRESS BRANDISHES ANTI-LABOR CLUB

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Union and steel company representatives entered another White House conference today amidst reports that a settlement may be reached. Hanging over the union representatives was the club of anti-labor legislation Congressmen have been holding back over the weekend to be voted on Monday in event no settlement is reached.

The 650,000 steelworkers, meanwhile, rounded out a week of their solid strike. The two three-man negotiating teams have been meeting through the weekend. When the conferees adjourned 8 p.m. Saturday, they were to resume talks at 11 a.m. today, after considering some proposals that had been put before them.

The conference did not, however, get underway until 2 p.m., when both sides, according to Pohn R. Steelman, White House overseer over the conferences, asked for more time to consider the proposals.

While both sides maintained silence, reports persisted that much of their discussion was taken up with employer proposals for some concessions from the Wage Stabilization Board's formula that may cut the cost of the employers as

(Continued on Page 6)

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Pentagon Spurns Plea To Continue Korean Truce Talks, Walks Out

A Korean request for resumption of truce negotiations at Panmunjon did not get the courtesy of a reply from Pentagon spokesmen yesterday, as the latter continued the walkout on the peace talks they began Saturday. Press association correspondents in

Tokyo quoted Peking Radio as declaring that "this insolent attitude once again shows" that the Truman government "is deliberately stalling the negotiations and has no intention of achieving an armistice."

While tens of millions of persons, including the majority in the U. S. who oppose the Korea war, continued to hope for conclusion of an armistice agreement, Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., had announced that U. S. negotiators would boycott the regular Sunday session and told the Koreans and Chinese that "if you want to come here tomorrow you may."

Harrison characterized the Korean and Chinese negotiators' contribution to the mutual exchange of views "all that driest."

The Pentagon aide was quoted as indicating that his delegation would return before Wednesday to resume the peace talks only if the Koreans and Chinese capitulated on the question of prisoner-of-war exchange. The Truman government is barring a general exchange of POW on both sides. Reports from Tokyo admitted that the Chinese and Korean radio broadcasts indicated a real desire to continue the armistice talks, thereby contradicting the official Washington propaganda line that the Kore-

(Continued on Page 6)

Chicago Steel Workers Aren't Fooled by 'Quietness' of Strike

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., June 8.—The "quiet" picket lines of this Chicago-Gary steel center tend to obscure the bitter strike struggle in which the steelworkers and their families are engaged.

I've toured these picket lines repeatedly from South Chicago into Lake County, Indiana, and back—and there's very little action, little "news" in the usual sense of the word.

But there is a deep mood of struggle among the workers, an intense feeling that a lot of very important history is being determined at these mill gates.

Out at Republic Steel, I threw a lot of questions at a little elderly

man—questions about Truman's possible use of the Taft-Hartley Act, about the new anti-strike laws being prepared in Congress, about the threat to use the Selective Service Act to smash the strike.

He answered by making the throat-cutting gesture with his forefinger.

Then he opened up. He began working at Republic in 1912. Seven years later, he was out picketing this same gate in the great steel strike of 1919.

"After that strike was broken," he said, "they made me come back begging for my job."

"I was a skilled millwright, but they threw me into the labor gang."

(Continued on Page 6)

EISENHOWER'S DOUBLETALK ON PEACE

An Editorial

On the question of a meeting with Joseph Stalin—which now plays a part in every American and British election campaign—Gen. Eisenhower has gone Harry Truman one better in demagoguery.

If he thought such a meeting "would be welcome," he says, he would go "to any place in this world." Harry Truman would only see Stalin in Washington, but Eisenhower would go anywhere—at least, so he says.

Truman won the election in 1948 by revealing that he had proposed sending Chief Justice Vinson to Moscow—although he was never sent. Churchill

became Prime Minister with talk of a meeting with Stalin. And Eisenhower knows that only a few months ago a Gallup Poll said that 70 percent of the American people favored a meeting of the heads of the American, Soviet, British and French governments to work out a peace settlement.

But having once expressed his willingness to travel, Eisenhower immediately jumped to the opposite position by insisting that it is impossible to negotiate any settlement with the Soviet Union until "we are stronger"—Aesopian language for "never."

The present disagreements are not negotiable, Eisen-

hower says, "as long as the Soviet doctrine insists that communism may not coexist with a free system of government and they resort to 'subversion, bribery, corruption, threat of force,' and 'try to destroy our form of government.'"

Read this the other way around and it has some relation to the facts. It is monopoly capitalism in the West (which Eisenhower describes with the pretty words "free system of government") which insists that it cannot coexist with Communism. The Soviet Union, from its inception, has insisted and continues to insist that socialism and capitalism CAN exist side by side. It is the monopoly

lists in the West and their politicians who openly appropriate money to "subvert, bribe, corrupt" treacherous elements within the people's democracies in order to "destroy their form of government." It is the atom-maniacs who use the "threat of force" against the Soviet Union and Peoples China.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union calls for 4-power negotiations to bring about a unified, peaceful, democratic Germany.

It is the Soviet Union—along with hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, which calls for a Big Five peace pact.

It is the Soviet Union which calls for negotiations to out-

law atomic weapons and for disarmament.

All these things are negotiable. In denying that they are, Eisenhower reveals once again that he is a menace to the peace of the world, as are Taft and the Democratic aspirants who follow the same line.

Through the Progressive Party candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, and especially through local unity to elect Congressional candidates who DO want to negotiate a peace—this is how the American people will express their desire which Eisenhower flouts and seeks to smother with a blanket of deception.

CRC to Picket French Consulate Today

— See Page 2

Communists Here Hit French Terror

— See Page 3

Upstate Unions to Meet on Needs of Women Workers

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 8.—Following up last month's initiative of the United Electrical Workers Local 301 in the fight for equal pay for women, upstate New York unions will hold a conference in Syracuse Sunday, June 15 on the special problem of fighting discrimination against women workers.

Mining Town, Hit by Disaster, Now Faces Unemployment

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., June 5 (FP).—The threat of unemployment is confronting this mining town with its second tragedy in six months.

Last Christmas the town was in mourning for 119 United Mine Workers members killed in one of the worst disasters in mining history. The tragedy attracted nationwide attention and put new steam into the effort to win effective federal safety legislation from Congress.

Now, with scant notice from the outside world, the town is mourning the loss of thousands of jobs in an upsurge of unemployment which threatens to turn West Frankfort into a ghost community.

At one time 5,000 coal miners were employed in the eight big mines surrounding this town. Now four are closed for good. The fifth was shut down by the Christmas week explosion which killed the 119 workers. The remaining three are expected to close before long.

The shutdowns will leave a garment factory, which employs

125 workers, as the only industry in this town of 12,500.

In a desperate move to save itself, the town is currently raising a \$100,000 fund from its own population. The money is intended to attract employers to start new industries going.

The plan has raised little enthusiasm among the town population, and least of all among the miners who have spent long years in the West Frankfort pits. Main selling point in the drive to solve the unemployment problem by wooing business concerns is itself proof of why the scheme seems doomed to failure.

Mayor Louis Harkins is telling outside employers that not only does West Frankfort have a cheap, surplus labor supply, but thousands of additional workers are available in nearby mining towns.

Harkins is telling the world that this entire area is becoming depressed, that the crisis has also come to towns like Johnston City, Benton and Ziegler which, like West Frankfort, were once thriving mining communities.

Local 301, the giant affiliate of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (independent), announced it will be fully represented with delegations filling a number of chartered buses. The conference will begin in Hotel Onondaga, 1 p.m.

The first phase of the recent movement in the fight for elimination of "women rates" begun by the UE came on May 7, when two gate demonstrations were held at the General Electric plant here for elimination of discriminatory rates. Since then UE shop stewards have carried out an intensive educational drive among the workers on the importance of equal wages for both men and women.

The conference in Syracuse to which all upstate UE as well as CIO or AFL unions are urged to send representatives, follows the pattern of the May 25 conference in Syracuse, similarly initiated, to raise the rates of skilled craftsmen, especially tool and die men.

The skilled craftsmen's conference, according to spokesmen of Local 301 here, has already sparked similar initiative in other areas. The attention the UE is giving to the women's issue has also stimulated similar action in other parts of the country.

ILWU LEADERS IN HAWAII URGE SMITH ACT REPEAL

HONOLULU, June 8.—Sixteen top leaders of the Hawaii ILWU Union Defense Committee, representing 24,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in the Territory, adopted a resolution in a two-day parley here in support of Rep. Adolph Sabath's bill (HR 749) for outright repeal of the Smith Act.

Speakers at the May 23-24 conference were: Regional director Jack Hall, attorney Harriet Bouslog and the Rev. Earl Kernahan, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Honolulu.

Other resolutions extended greetings and paid tribute to jailed attorneys Vincent Hallinan and Richard Gladstein; condemned proposed anti-labor legislation—the Smith Bill (HR 7847) and McCarran amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law (S 975); and urged veto of McCarran Immigration Bill.

The conference also went on record to have the respective Defense Committees push the sponsorship of Labor Day parades in

every county seat in the Territory this September. The theme will be: "Union Defense."

Over 3,000 persons attended the big Defense Testimonial Picnic, held at Puuiki Beach, near Waiialua, on Sunday, May 25. The all-day outing was sponsored by the Rural Oahu Sugar and Pineapple ILWU Unit Defense Committees. It was the seventh testimonial affair, honoring ILWU regional director Jack Hall and Simeon Bagasol, held in the Territory since February.

Hall stands indicted under the Smith Act, while Bagasol, a veteran Honolulu longshoreman, was arrested under the McCarran Act.

Special guests at the picnic were the other six defendants in the Hawaii Smith Act case—Charles and Eileen Fugimoto, Dr. John Reinecke, Koji Ariyoshi, Jim Freeman and Jack Kimoto. They were presented leis upon introduction to the audience.

To Map Fight On Segregation

The status of the fight against segregation being waged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be discussed and studied in two half-day sessions on June 26, at the 43rd annual NAACP convention, to be held in Oklahoma City. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., will lead the segregation discussions.

New England Jobs Drop By 37,100

BOSTON, June 8.—Non-agricultural employment in New England dropped 37,100 jobs in April from the total in the same month last year, W. D. Macdonald, regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, revealed. Most manufacturing industries were included in the drop, with textiles, clothing, leather and lumber products taking the biggest loss.

Carl Marzani To Speak at Amnesty Rally

Carl Marzani will tell anecdotes from an American political prisoner's note book at the amnesty rally on Saturday night, June 14.

The rally will be held in the Gold Room of St. Nicholas Arena, on West 66 St. near Broadway following an afternoon delegate amnesty conference.

Wives of Communist leaders imprisoned by Judge Medina will bring news of their husbands to the audience. Among the wives who will speak will be Peggy Dennis, Elizabeth Hall, Helen Winter and May Williamson.

Prof. Royal W. France, who has just retired as Professor of Economics at Rollins College, Fla., will preside at the evening rally.

Delegates will attend the afternoon conference from Eastern and Middle Western cities.

Pickets at French Consulate to Hit Arrest of Duclos

A mass picket line before the French Consulate here "to protest the export of the Smith Act to France in the frame-up of Jacques Duclos, head of the French Communist Party" has been announced by the New York City Civil Rights Congress for Monday, from noon to 2 p.m. The French Consulate is at 49 St. and Fifth Ave.

The CRC issued a call "to all defenders of peace, democracy and labor's rights, to join the demonstration and support the people of France in their heroic struggle against a Bonn Nazi Army and a new war."

"The U. S. State Department," the CRC declared, "has exported the thought-control Smith Act to Paris in its efforts to impose an unpopular war alliance with Nazis on the people of France."

France in their heroic struggle against a Bonn Nazi Army and a new war."

"The Chief of Police of Paris recently visited FBI headquarters in Washington solely for instructions in strike-breaking and in the use of force and violence against the French peace movement."

PEACE NOTEBOOK

MEMORIAL DAY in Los Angeles was observed in many ways, but nobody observed it in its truest meaning better than 15 volunteer members of the Southern California Peace Crusade who decided to spend one hour of the sad holiday working for peace.

Results: 267 signatures on five power peace pact petitions, plus 100 postcard messages to President Truman urging exchange of all prisoners of war and an immediate armistice in Korea.

Four out of five of all people approached signed up at the midtown shopping centers where the peace workers set up tables! And in no case was the fifth hostile.

The signature getting was inadvertently spurred by the Los Angeles Police Department. A patrol car drove up and started talking officiously about receiving a "complaint" that they were "disturbing the peace." (Disturbing the war would have been more like it!)

Immediately a Mexican woman came over. "What do you want?" she demanded of the cops. "I want to sign for peace. I've got children." Much to the discomfiture of the cops others stepped forward to sign. The cops left, forgetting the "complaint."

On the same day a picnic for peace was held in North Hollywood Park by Negro, Mexican and white parents and children. They distributed peace literature between picnicking and a fine time was had by all.

HERE ARE a few more samples of the kind of letters breaking more and more into the letter columns of the country's newspapers. If the war-supporting big business papers feel compelled to publish this many (and we only get to see a smattering of those printed), you can just imagine what a deluge of peace mail must be pouring into their desks from the cities, towns and farms!

In the Miami Herald, June 2, there are two such: Editor, the Herald: What have we to gain by continuing our very costly adventure in Korea? We should pull out of Korea . . . this would serve two good purposes: One—an alternative to a catastrophic war which we are rushing headlong into. Two—with both camps respecting each other's position, perhaps a peaceful meeting ground.—Harry Green.

Mrs. Lucille Olson writes: "Editor, the Herald: Twice in two generations now the world has been convulsed by global war. Scores of millions of men, women and children have died because power-crazed persons and forces tried to carry out their mad ambitions of plunder and conquest. "We all know that any further large-scale war now would be unparalleled in its awful brutality and destruction. It is the most wicked and utterly foolish of all our institutions. War is not inevitable and no differences exist between nations anywhere in the world which cannot be resolved through the process of peaceful negotiations now."

A Lost Pilot's Wife writes to the Arizona Republic in Phoenix: "My husband has been missing in action since December, 1951. He was flying a jet fighter-bomber (F-80) when he was shot down, returning from a 'successful' mission. Tell me—was it actually successful when one man was lost? . . . The loss, militarily speaking, one plane and probably one pilot. Humanly speaking, one husband and one son. Yes, don't forget that part of the suffering is felt by the parents as well as the wives. . . . Ever since he went down, I'm totally confused as to our reason or reasons for being in Korea."

CONVERSATION PIECE between a peace petitioner in the Bronx and a not unfriendly questioner:

"How does this five power meeting idea tie in with the United Nations idea? I am one who believes that with all its faults the United Nations is the best hope for peace."

"All right, so am I. Do you know that when the United Nations was founded it was decided to have five permanent members of the Security Council, and those were the Soviet Union, China, the U. S., Britain and France."

"I had forgotten that—I seem to remember something about permanent members and others being rotated now that you mention it."

"That's the way it was set up. Look it up in the Public Library or go to the UN and find out. Don't take my word for it. There was a reason for that. The reason was simply the common sense understanding that these are the five powers that ACTUALLY HAVE THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY POSSIBILITIES OF WAGING WORLD WAR OR MAKING WORLD PEACE! That was so well understood that our own country insisted on the right to veto by these five, understanding that peace depended on the principle of unanimity of the main countries and if they didn't have that all the rest was just a waste of time."

"Well, you are certainly a good propagandist for your petition. They way you put it a meeting between these big five now really wouldn't be going against the idea of the United Nations."

"Not only wouldn't be going against it, friend, but it would return the UN to its original program—peace."

"Well, you earned this signature . . . good luck to you."

DR. WILLARD UPHAUS, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade, whom you may have seen in the picture "Peace Will Win," was given a testimonial dinner at the Trinity Church Parish House in his native New Haven. Among the 120 guests and notables were Prof. Kermit Eby, Associate Professor at the University of Chicago and former chairman of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, who presided. Prof. Roland Bainton gave the invocation.

Personal tributes were given the slight, eloquent peace leader by Rev. Halford Luccock of Yale Divinity School; Rabbi Robert Goldburgh, chairman of the New Haven Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union; Aldo Cusi of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Rev. John Oliver Nelson, president of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Dr. Uphaus, who was deprived of his preacher's licenses without a hearing at a recent meeting of the First Methodist Church, told of having seen first hand the hunger of peoples all over the world for peace, a hunger transcending all differences. He asked the question: "What has Christianity to offer history today? Can our Christian teaching help if we become hysterical and supporters of ever increasing war budgets?"

After the meeting adjourned, many remained to hear Dr. Dryden Phelps, recently returned from West China University, who said, "New China's eyes are wide open, watching what 82 million American Christians are doing and will do to uphold and develop the high ethical and moral teachings of Christianity today."

UE DELEGATES BUTTONHOLE CONGRESSMEN AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, June 8. (EP).—One hundred and fifty rank-and-file delegates representing 300,000 members of the United Electrical Workers buttonholed senators and representatives June 5, demanding they halt anti-strike legislation and end the wage freeze.

UE Washington Rep. Russ Nion said the workers came from plants owned by bosses who are leading

the campaign for anti-union laws and were determined to let Congress know the workers have more votes than the employers.

"The drive to tighten and extend the wage freeze and enact anti-strike legislation in the name of a fake national emergency creates the greatest threat to the American trade union movement since passage of Taft-Hartley," Nion said.

FUR LOCAL 80 PLEDGES STEEL STRIKE SUPPORT

A resolution of support to the 650,000 steel workers was unanimously adopted by a membership meeting of Local 80 Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, last Wednesday.

The resolution pointed out that the steel workers' strike is of vital importance to the entire labor movement coming when new anti-labor legislation, calling for the seizure of unions in the event of strike, is now before Congress. It also pointed to the importance of the strike as a demonstration

against the wage freeze and called for united strike support from the entire labor movement.

The local, made up of workers in rabbit dyeing and mouton shops in New York and New Jersey,

NAACP Youth As Truman Protest Malan Regime

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The apartheid (racial separation) program of Prime Minister Daniel Malan of South Africa came under severe attack last week by the Philadelphia youth council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The youth council passed a resolution condemning the vicious racial discrimination in South Africa and calling upon President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson to enter a vigorous protest in the United Nations against the Malan regime's flagrant violations of human rights. Copies of the resolution were sent to key senators who have been outspoken in their opposition to Malan's policies.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Progressive Party cleared a major hurdle in its fight to get on the ballot in Illinois by winning a state supreme court ruling which knocks out some of the worst ballot restrictions.

The Illinois high court voided a law passed by the last session of the Legislature which forbade anyone to circulate election petitions in a county unless he is registered voter in that county.

This law was aimed at making it impossible for the Progressive Party to secure 200 signatures in each of 50 counties, as required by state law, by means of sending crews into those counties where the PP does not have an organization.

The state supreme court found this new law "unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious."

The Progressive Party's contest of the law was argued by attorney Elmer Siegel, who showed that the law was discriminatory and

Dem, GOP Parleys to Get Negroes' Demand For Rights Program

Democrats and Republicans alike will be urged to incorporate in their respective party platforms a seven-point civil rights program developed by representatives of 18 national Negro organizations, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here.

The program, which was formulated at a conference called by the NAACP, gives top priority to elimination of the filibuster. It calls upon both parties to give a

firm pledge to make the first order of business in the Senate of the 83rd Congress the curbing of the filibuster through adoption of a new rule to provide cloture by majority vote.

Endorsement of FEPC legislation with enforcement powers is listed as the next most important legislative objective of Negro voters.

Other points in the program include demands for commitments to support legislation to make mob violence a federal crime; to ban the poll tax and to protect the right to vote; to outlaw racial segregation in the armed forces, interstate travel, and the District of Columbia; and to deny federal aid for housing, health, education and recreation without guarantees against segregation.

The pivotal role of Negro voters in the 1948 election is cited and present efforts to expand that vote indicated. "In light of the 1948 experience," the statement says, "Negro voters are amazed at the reluctance of all save one of the avowed candidates to take a forthright position on civil rights. Moreover, they are committed against any candidate who fails to speak up for this goal."

In addition to the NAACP, organizations participating in the formulation of the program and statement include the following church, civic, labor, fraternal and professional organizations: Social Action Department, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, National Council of Negro Women, American Council on Human Rights, National Association of Colored Women, AFL Sleeping Car Porters, Negro Labor Committee, National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Also, Delta Theta Sigma Sorority; Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, Phi Beta Sigma, and Omega Psi Phi fraternities; National Medical Association; National Dental Association; National Negro Insurance Association; National Negro Funeral Directors; National Beauty Culturists' League.

ILLINOIS PROGRESSIVE PARTY WINS FIRST BATTLE IN FIGHT TO BE ON BALLOT

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The Illinois high court voided a law passed by the last session of the Legislature which forbade anyone to circulate election petitions in a county unless he is registered voter in that county.

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The state supreme court found this new law "unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious."

The Progressive Party's contest of the law was argued by attorney Elmer Siegel, who showed that the law was discriminatory and

unconstitutional. The measure was passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson in a further move to knock the PP off the ballot for a third time this year.

James Wishart, state director of the PP, pointed out that "the two old parties still have plenty of tricks up their sleeves and may yet deprive the party of its ballot rights unless a mass campaign is mounted to stop this fraud."

Illinois Progressive Party Chairman Pearl Hart declared:

"One device by which the people of Illinois have been robbed of a free choice of parties and candidates has been removed. We have deep confidence that the other obstacles also will be overcome as the people in this state assert their democratic right to make their own decisions at the ballot box."

"Our national candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass, together with our state candida-

tes, must be on the Illinois ballot in 1952."

The state ticket of the PP is headed by Robert Morris Lovett, emeritus professor at the University of Chicago and former Governor of the Virgin Islands, running for Governor of Illinois.

DuBois to Get Peace Petitions For Birthday

Thousands of signatures gathered by peace workers on petitions calling for a Five-Power Pact and an end to the Korean war will be presented to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois when the famed writer, historian, peace fighter, and leader of the Negro people is honored at his 84th birthday dinner to be held Wednesday, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

The American Peace Crusade, which is tendering the dinner has urged that the testimonial mark the beginning of a new and greater effort for more peace signatures.

Thomas Richardson and Dr. Willard Uehaus, national co-directors of the APC, declared:

"We are confident that the overwhelming support of this dinner by the peace forces can again result in a defeat for the State Department's attack on Dr. DuBois, similar to the collapse of the indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates."

Tickets, at \$8, are available at the office of the Dinner Committee, 3rd floor, 125 W. 72 St.

MRS. BASS ASKS PROTECTION FOR HALLINAN FAMILY

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party today called upon Governor Earl Warren of California to "provide full protection to the family of Vincent Hallinan." Progressive Party candidate for President of the United States. The request followed an anonymous phone call to the Presidential candidate's wife Mrs. Hallinan threatening the life of a member of the Hallinan family.

Mrs. Hallinan, who has been conducting a cross-country campaign in behalf of her husband received the threat last night at her home in Ross, California, a San Francisco suburb, where she lives with her six young sons. The caller who identified himself only as "Mr. Johnson," demanded \$5,000 as a price to leave the Hallinan

family alone.

Mrs. Bass, formerly a publisher and editor of a California weekly told Gov. Warren that this threat was only one of many intimidating actions against the family since Hallinan, a prominent San Francisco lawyer, decided to challenge the Democratic and Republican parties in the Presidential campaign.

Mrs. Bass also demanded that Gov. Warren "issue a public statement condemning the hysteria which has engendered this vicious attack."

Hallinan is now serving a six months prison term in the Federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington, after being cited for contempt while defending Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

American people that it is U. S. imperialism which strives to impose upon the French people the same kind of war-time dictatorship they seek to impose in our own land. We know your struggle is our struggle—a common fight against a common enemy—to defeat the North Atlantic war alliance, to prevent the rearmament and remilitarization of Western

Germany, to fight for a Five-Power Pact of Peace and Friendship as the only path to peace and freedom.

"What is happening in France today is a sign of the frenzy of a dying resolute system. The cause of the Communist Party of France is the cause of freedom-loving humanity; a cause that is unquenchable."

Communists Here Protest Persecution of French CP

The National Committee of the Communist Party Friday sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, expressing international solidarity in struggle against the present wave of arrests and persecution. Complete text of the letter signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member; and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, follows:

"The pro-fascist assault upon the Communist Party of France, and the imprisonment of the beloved working-class leader, Jacques Duclos, has aroused the burning indignation of every true lover of peace and democracy throughout the world. Unable to check the growing movement for peace, democracy and national independence, which has rallied the millions, the French servants of U. S. imperialism now resort to methods of violence and terror, mass arrests and trumped-up charges, so reminiscent of Hitler's Reichstag-fire provocation.

"The fantastic frameup charge against Jacques Duclos and his comrades of conspiring against the internal security of France bears the sign—Manufactured U.S.A.—dictated by the warmongering monopolies of Wall Street. This fraudulent charge bears close resemblance to the frameup indictment and conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party of our own country under the false charge of conspiring to advocate the viol-

ent overthrow of the U. S. government. In the United States 'numerous Communists face long years of imprisonment.

"We have the deepest conviction that the great French people, under the leadership of the Party of Thorez and Duclos, will defeat this monstrous frameup and the fascist-like violence sweeping your land. The glorious traditions of the French anti-Hitler resistance, still so vivid in the hearts and minds of the people, lives again today in their heroic resistance to the predatory aim of the U. S. imperialists to enslave and subjugate the proud French nation."

"The French working class has set an inspiring example of unyielding opposition to the preparations for war, to the North Atlantic War alliance, the six-power agreement to create a European army, and to the recently concluded treaty with the West German government. The vigorous protest against the assignment of General Ridgway, whose genocidal warfare against the Korean people has aroused world humanity, to head the European war mobilization against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, is evidence of the invincible determination of your people not to be enmeshed again in a world imperialist slaughter.

"The National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. on behalf of our entire membership, extends to your Central Commit-

tee, and through you to the people of France, our fraternal working class solidarity in your courageous fight to advance the cause of democracy, peace and national independence. We ask you to transmit to Comrade Duclos our profound admiration for his indomitable spirit and indefatigable struggle for the security, peace, and freedom of the French people, and for peace and friendship among all peoples and nations.

"As the truth becomes known to the masses of the American people, ever larger numbers will enter actively into the fight against the Wall Street warmakers. The ruling circles have not been able to win the people for their Korean adventure. The working people of our country have already begun to feel the evil effects of the armament drive in lowered living standards, burdensome taxes, Taft-Hartley regimentation of the unions, and government intervention in strikes. Considerable sections of our people are resisting the pro-fascist onslaughts upon the Bill of Rights. They demand the repeal of the thought-control Smith and McCarran Acts, the anti-union Taft-Hartley Act and the new anti-labor bills recently introduced in Congress.

"We American Communists are conscious of our responsibility to show the people at home that it is the Wall Street men of the trusts who are the real fomenters of the present hysteria, arrests and persecutions in your country. We will do everything to convince the

Letters from Readers

The Menace of Sen. Russell

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems to me that more serious attention should be given the campaign to nominate Sen. Richard Russell on the Democratic Presidential ticket.

First of all, Russell's candidacy embodies the resurgence of white chauvinist terror and intensified repression against the Negro people. This is not only a Southern phenomenon but a nationwide one, not just in Laurel, Miss., and Mims, Fla., but in Cicero and Yonkers as well.

Second: Not one voice in the leadership of the Democratic Party (nor in the GOP, for that matter) has been raised to denounce the plot behind the Russell candidacy. On the contrary, they seem to vie with one another in originating praises for the Senator from Georgia.

Third: There is, in my opinion, a general complacency in the labor and progressive movement on this question. On the one hand, there is the underestimation of the real possibility of Russell's securing either the Presidential or the Vice-Presidential nomination because of the illusion that a Southerner cannot be nominated. On the other hand, there is a sectarian tendency to think that the domination of the Democratic Party (not to mention the GOP) by the war camp is so complete that it doesn't make any difference who its nominees are.

But the Russell danger is not limited to the possibilities of his nomination and election. It is the spearhead to eliminate the issue of the demands for civil rights from the field of partisan controversy, as they have tried to do with the question of foreign policy. It is a bid not only in relation to the Democrats but for a place for Southern Bourbons in the possible Republican Administration if such is installed.

The press, radio and television political commentators have combined to make the Russell question a mere matter of FEPC or no FEPC in the platform promises the Democratic Party is to break. They pretend to consider it only a skillful maneuver to secure platform concessions for the Dixiecrat wing of the Democratic Party.

The importance of the fight for a national FEPC is not to be minimized. Its support among the masses is tremendous. This was somewhat indicated by the Florida primary where, with all the forces of state machine politics from the governor on down, with the terroristic aftermath of the Moore murders serving the intimidation against Negro voters, Russell won only a little majority over Kafever in an election in which FEPC was placed by Russell as the major issue.

But the issue posed by the Russell candidacy is not merely FEPC promises in the platform of the bankrupt Democratic Party. The Russell candidacy

(Continued on Page 5)

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World of Labor

by George Morris

War Boom Expansion at 'Saturation' Point

BARRON'S WEEKLY, the authoritative business and financial publication, sees a halt to what it calls an artificial expansion of industries. Barron's notes that since former mobilizer Charles E. Wilson inaugurated a program of handing out certificates enabling expanding businessmen to write off the cost of new plants in tax exemptions in five years, some 19 billion dollars worth of such expansion was certified. But the rush is over now. In fact, Barron's notes that 300 firms have cancelled such projects they had been planning.

A number of reasons are cited for this fall of enthusiasm to expand plants. Most important among them is the overstocking of supplies, including steel, aluminum and other materials that are now easily obtainable, in some cases even below ceiling prices.

THE MAGAZINE also points out that some industries are operating only partially as markets keep lagging farther behind their growing capacity. So we are told that expansion is nearing the "saturation" point.

Barron's even concludes that the artificially induced investment has already done much harm to business. The maga-

zine says business is revolting against this artificial expansion—meaning expansion that is becoming more risky as a profitable venture—and points to the cancellation by Crown Zellerbach of a \$20 million project for a pulp plant.

This is simply another way of saying that the trend is towards a big drop in expansion of productivity and the construction of the buildings and machinery it requires. It is this expansion that has been the main prop of America's boom in the recent period. As this falls and the output of armaments orders is both speeded up tapered off (unless there is a full scale war) then what is there to hold it up?

BARRON'S, of course, doesn't draw the full conclusion. But the United Steelworkers of America did so at its recent convention. In one of the resolutions passed, this union, knowing well it is working in an industry over-expanded for war work, notes that "military spending is economically wasteful, adds nothing to national growth and does not increase our standard of living."

Seeing already "soft spots" in some sectors of the economy, the union wants "a national economic policy" to safeguard us

against the day when spending for war purposes tapers off.

It therefore resolves that "we look to the future and prepare," and suggests a number of steps, among them a higher wage minimum (\$1.25 an hour) to lift purchasing power; a public housing program for "millions," numerous public projects and expansion in various welfare fields, an expanded social security, an employment compensation system that provides benefits 52 weeks a year, river projects modeled after TVA, etc.

It is indeed ironic that the very union whose members are getting more "full employment" out of the war program than those of other fields was at that very convention concentrating on its wage fight because, as its own data showed 97.5 percent of the steel workers earn below what the government's own survey shows a four-person family needs for a "modest but adequate" budget. Even these workers most "favored" by the armaments boom, have no cushion for the future—can't even make ends meet at present.

If they had any illusions of "good times" out of a war economy, they are getting over them fast. So they are beginning to think of another alternative under a peace economy that could keep steel and other industries busy. That resolution didn't get major attention. Leaders of most unions, steel included, are fearful of developing too much attention to peaceful alternatives, because it would turn attention from the administration's pro-war program which these leaders are still supporting.

But there is at least a beginning of something in the resolution passed by the steel union.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES' Robert C. Doty exposes the hypocrisy of the Big Business charge that it is the Communists who destroy the democratic process, and he is equally successful in debunking the myth that capitalism abides by legality. For from Paris, Doty boasts that the French government has used "police action" for the "smashing of demonstrations and strikes," in order to "check the power" of a French Communist Party holding the "alliance of one out of every four voters. . . ." The Times finds "moral inspiration, and potential leadership" in Gen. Eisenhower. Yep, every duPont stockholder and racist editor must have thrilled to the great man's announcement that he's for continuing the war in Korea and against a federal FEPC to end anti-Negro discrimination in hiring.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, gloating over Jacques Duclos' arrest in the same way Hitler must have taken the news of the latest batch of Jews to be gassed, writes of "a highly amusing little series" of anti-Communist posters about Duclos, "which is crying out for a final installment now that Little Jacques is conveniently . . . confined to jail." Notice the significant choice of words. Duclos is not "justly," but "conveniently" jailed, as cynical a boast about a frameup as was ever made.

Is it extreme to liken this to Hitler's frenzied enjoyment of his victims suffering? Not when one recalls that the Duclos at whom the Tribune throws mud was the leader of the anti-fascist French Resistance, a hero who makes the Tribune editors appear more venomously reptilian than usual.

THE MIRROR just loves this headline quote from Eisenhower: "Can't Talk Peace With Stalin-ike." The Hearstings have visions of all those lovely corpses—a sure sign of war "prosperity." . . . Dr. Ruth Alexander explains that capitalism can't use "fair play" in fighting "communism (meaning humanity)." On the other hand, anyone hinting that the Pentagon might be using germ warfare in Korea is a dirty subversive and gets shot at sunrise.

THE POST's Robert S. Allen reports that Pentagon Gen. Olmstead told a secret Congressional hearing that the only reason Chiang Kai-shek's army isn't used is that it's "not ready for combat" or, as the Post headline puts it, "a hopeless lot of poor fighters." . . . Seymour Freidin reports that "comic books and existentialist tracts are in high demand, exceeding the limited supply" in Titoland. See how lucky the Yugoslav people are? If Tito hadn't sold out to Wall Street, they might still be hearing Soviet symphonies, reading Corky and Tolstoy, instead of "How I Aired My Grandmother."

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel says French Premier is a "Vichyite" backed by the same forces who sold out France to the Nazis in 1940, and that "the provocative attack on the French Communist Party is primarily a tactical maneuver on the part of Pinay to paralyze the opposition against the agreement with Western Germany." — R.F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Eisenhower as an Artist of Platitudes

IN HIS ABILENE campaign-opening speech last Wednesday, Eisenhower established one fact about which the voters need have no further doubt. His ghost-writers are as prolific with platitudes as those of Mr. Truman.

It would indeed be a backward voter today who does not share the General's abhorrence of disunity, inflation, excessive taxation, and bureaucracy. Moreover, is there any American who does not profess devotion to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights? Even such characters as John Rankin, Howard K. Smith, "Bull" Connor, Judge Musmanno, McCarran, McCarthy and McGrath have sworn allegiance to the principles enunciated in those documents!

Of course, a fastidious mind could point out that the General's hatred of "disunity" is for a particular kind of "disunity"—"unreasonable antagonism between economic elements of our own country." That is, the General dislikes the class struggle.

In addition, it could be noted that his prescription for this ill is "that with all our hearts and all our minds we must combat every divisive agitation in our own country." That is, if Mr. Philip Murray should stress too strongly the point that the big steel trusts are not only robbing the steel workers but also gouging the rest of the people, the General believes this should be combatted "with all our hearts and all our minds."

There is a word to describe what the General has in mind,

but perhaps it should be reserved for later in the campaign. We can be confident Eisenhower will slip again, on the theory that nothing betrays the duck so much as his bill.

IN FOREIGN POLICY, Eisenhower's ghost-writers also have the ready-made phrase. The General blamed all the world's ills on "the announced and implacable hostility of the powerful Communistic dictatorship." This is, of course, standard-election procedure in the atmosphere of freedom which Mr. Truman's seven-year program of bailing out the Wall Street trusts has engendered. How could Morgan, Mellon, duPont and Rockefeller possibly skimp along without a "Communist threat" or "Soviet peril"?

Eisenhower has even picked up the hackneyed bromides of 19th Century Europe. He is for the "political unity" of Europe, or in other words, the old opium dream of a "United States of Europe." But this means in today's terms, as everyone knows, the Schuman steel and coal cartel empowering a "European Army."

That is, as the realities stand, Eisenhower is for the military alliance of Pentagon militarists and Nazi generals, and the economic alliance of Wall Street bankers and Ruhr industrialists—with, of course, the Pentagon and Wall Street directing the show.

"We should know what is ex-

pected of other nations which are accepting help from us," he said, "and we should be assured that those programs do not bring about an economic chaos that would defeat us all."

But how to be so "assured," that is the question.

How does Eisenhower propose that we be assured Churchill's squandering of American tax monies on war preparations will not further bankrupt British imperialism? Or Adenauer's attempts to defray the occupation costs of the "defense forces" so generously supplied his mob by the United States, Britain and France, will not cause "chaos" in West Germany?

Not only does the General imply that we will dictate to these nations the policies they must pursue, but so that we may be really "assured," he has another formula: We must not allow these nations to "succumb one by one to Communist blandishments, propaganda, stolen elections, or force."

For a man with Eisenhower's idolatrous worship of "free, competitive enterprise—the indispensable economic support to human liberty," a trade union demand for higher wages, or a women's organization's demand for equal rights could very well sound like "Communist blandishments" or "Communist propaganda."

To save these nations from "succumbing" to such "blandishments," the General would of course use the "European Army," including the American contingent and the replacements such action would inevitably make necessary.

All of this hardly adds up to a "man of peace."

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Putting Peace on the Ballot — by Will Parry

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THE KOREAN PLOT

IN HIS ABILENE, Kans., press conference, Gen. Eisenhower indicated he wants no peace in Korea, regardless of the anguish of millions of Americans over the needless loss of lives in that country.

Eisenhower gave the show away when he said he regarded the very existence of Peoples China as an "international disaster." That can only mean that the Wall Street General will work to end this "disaster," which mean undertaking the catastrophic and impossible task of foisting the Chiang Kai-shek gangster-fascists on the Chinese people.

It will never work. But it is clear that for men such as Eisenhower, Korea is a necessary part of that plot. That is one of the main reasons why war continues in Korea, why the Pentagon invents one provocation after another to forestall a truce.

The only reason that negotiations were started in the first place and that the Pentagon generals have been unable to break it off entirely is that the overwhelming majority of the people—at home as well as all over the world—have made it clear that they want the war ended with the troops brought back home.

The Pentagon's generals continue to be truculent at Panmunjom. They continue the hoax of "repatriation," which even Army Secretary Frank Pace has admitted would never stand up before any impartial international tribunal.

So brazen has the action become in Korea that German Nazis are pressing Americans to free the war criminals condemned at the Nuremberg Trials. According to a New York Times dispatch (June 6), these Nazis are asking Americans why German generals should be kept in jail when American generals are now doing the same things in Korea.

The American people must unite still more firmly to demand an end to the killing in Korea. The generals must be made to listen to the people.

GOP, DEMO—BOTH DIXIECRATS

THE DIXIECRATS ARE CALLING the pitches for the top office-seekers of the Democratic and Republican Parties. From Eisenhower and Taft to Kefauver and Russell, they are all setting up one of the most cynical political squeeze plays ever put across in a national election.

It's being done under the Dixiecrat slogan of "State's Rights." And the double cross is being pulled on FEPC.

Eisenhower, in his Abilene, Kans., press conference, announced that he is against a national FEPC.

Taft has come out against FEPC which would have enforcement powers. Kefauver and Russell don't want any part of an FEPC law.

But the American people—especially labor and the Negro people—have shown that they want an FEPC, that they want laws and strict enforcement to end the disgrace of discrimination and jimcrow in jobs and industry.

The NAACP demands that the political parties include an FEPC plank. Walter White, NAACP secretary, has called on the parties to come out also for an end to Senate filibusters, which have bottled up legislation against jimcrow, an anti-lynching and anti-poll tax law, protection of the right to vote, an end to segregation in the armed forces, in inter-state travel and in the District of Columbia, and a ban on federal aid to any housing or other project without guarantees against segregation.

Virtually the entire labor movement—AFL, CIO and independent unions—has demanded enactment of an FEPC law.

Nevertheless, a New York Times survey last Friday showed that the Democrats—even such self-styled "liberals" as Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota—have breathed a sigh of relief because the two main GOP contenders, Eisenhower and Taft, are against a real FEPC plank. These Democrats have now taken it to mean that they can get away without such a plank for themselves and thus keep the backing of the Dixiecrats.

Both Republican and Democratic machines are proceeding on the belief that labor and the Negro people will have no other political alternative and can thus be disregarded on the issue of FEPC.

But the old party machines are mistaken. The people should insist ever more strongly on FEPC now and for inclusion of real anti-jimcrow legislation in all platforms. All candidates for Congressional and local offices should be judged on how they stand on these issues.

Only the Progressive Party national ticket, headed by Vincent Hallinan and the great Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, has come out four-square with a real program to end the jimcrow pattern.



Gov't Mutilates Books to Hide Reason for Trial at Foley Square

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Denouncing the trial of books at Foley Square, Pettis Perry and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leaders defending themselves in the current thought-control trial, are increasingly telling the court that quotation after quotation is being read to the jury in a wilful effort to distort and conceal the real issues involved.

Books, said Pettis Perry, "are hiding the real reason we have been brought to trial here. Books are being used to side-step the real purpose of this trial. The real reason we are being tried is that we are for a program of fighting against fascism and war, for a program that fights to advance the interests of the Negro people and the working people."

"This trial is literally being smothered in miscellaneous and disconnected quotations which nobody can now keep track of," Miss Flynn told the court. "It has become a battle of quotations."

Literally hundreds of quotations have been read and are being read to the jury in an apparently endless sequence that has now gone on for weeks and apparently will continue for weeks more. Books are stacked everywhere in the courtroom, on the judge's bench, before the clerk, on counsel tables, along the walls where they are contained in a series of long cabinets.

Sometimes a single sentence will suffice, as far as the government is concerned, for an entire article or chapter and sometimes an entire book will be represented by a brief sequence of quotations torn from the context and the meaning of the book.

GOVERNMENT DRONES

Unspeakable boredom settles on the courtroom periodically as government attorneys prepare to mutilate books and their meaning through reading unconnected sentences. First there is a long dull silence as defense attorneys examine that which the prosecution has stated it will read. Finally the government attorneys begin to read, their voices seeming to have the drowsy drone of an electric fan. There was one occasion when court was recessed to revive a juror who had passed into the unconsciousness of merciful sleep.

John T. McTernan, defense attorney, recently reminded Federal Judge Dimock, before whom the trial is being held, that the court had objected to books and quotations from them being introduced

into the record "by the shovel-ful."

"Here your honor is faced," said McTernan, "with a situation where something is being put in by the bulldozer. Quotations are being pushed in not by the shovel but by a tractor."

McTernan's objection, as well as those of Miss Flynn and Mr. Perry, were occasioned by the offer of proof of David L. Marks, government attorney, which concerned a new series of quotations that he proposed to read to the jury. It took him a half hour merely to list the quotations he proposed reading which consisted in the main of passages from Vol. IX of Lenin's Selected Works: additional excerpts from Foundations of Leninism by Stalin; The Struggle Against Revisionism by William Z. Foster; Lenin's Left Wing Communism, What Is to Be Done, Imperialism, and State and Revolution; the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and Problems of Leninism by Stalin. The books were mentioned as additional reading in a the outline of a study course issued by the Communist Party and introduced into the record.

ANOTHER PERIOD

Most of the books, McTernan pointed out, were written long ago, concerning another period in history and other lands, and none

of them indicated to any degree that any defendant had taught or advocated the forcible overthrow of the United States government. "Your honor," he said, "this is an offer of the most colossal magnitude. If one has any respect for the intellectual, historical, economical and philosophical scope of the material referred to, it cannot be dumped into the laps of the jury by dribs and drabs if standards of intellectual honesty are to be observed."

Miss Flynn said that to present the quotations "in this nightmarish way, is only to provide the form of due process while utterly destroying the substance. You honor, it would take a student many weeks and months to get even a general idea of the teachings contained in these works. For the government to give the impression that it is conveying the full meaning of this study outline by a few fugitive quotations from profound books is to fly in the face of all experience."

After Perry addressed the court, insisting that the real reason the defendants were on trial was not books but their opposition to war and fascism, Judge Dimock said that Communist opposition to war and fascism "has nothing to do with the charges."

"It has nothing to do with the charge," Perry said, "but it has plenty to do with the case. We intend to show that."

Letter

(Continued from Page 4)

represents one of the essential features of the effort to complete the consolidation of the GOP-Democratic-Dixiecrat coalition throughout the nation for world domination and war and the smashing of the Negro people's movement and the labor movement under the heel of fascism.

The nomination of Russell and/or his election as President or Vice-President would be the signal for unleashing of unprecedented violence against Negroes. It would augur passage of the seizure-of-labor bill of Russell's fellow-Bourbon Smith of Virginia. It would have a special tragic significance to the peoples of the world, especially of the colonial countries, who look to the democratic forces of the U. S. to make an historic contribution to turning the world aside from the catas-

trophic path of war being prepared by the American millionaires.

This is a challenge to the third party forces. It is at the same time an opportunity to reach broader masses of people, Negro and white, than ever before with the real issues of the campaign. The people of this country recoil from the things represented by the Talmadge-Russell regime of eorgia. They can and must be made to see that such regimes are an ever more integral part of bi-partisan rule of the warmakers.

(TED A.)

Fete Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett June 14

Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett, national leaders of the Communist Party now on trial at Foley Square, will be honored at a testimonial banquet and dance, June 14 at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Tickets at \$2 are available at the LYL office, Room 314, 799 Broadway.

Gates Testifies Today

(Continued from Page 1)
these is the requirement that the Party must register with the Justice Department and file the names of all its members, sources of funds, etc.

AIMS AT CP BAN

The findings of the board, however, can be appealed to the courts. But once the board's findings are upheld by the courts, the Party is to all intents and purposes outlawed.

There is little doubt that the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) intends to make its findings in accordance with the demand of the Attorney General. Although Truman vetoed the McCarran Act he has appointed as members of the SACB political hacks and rabid reactionaries identified with the pro-fascist thinking of Sen. Pat McCarran.

McCarran has himself taken steps to insure that only this kind of person will sit on the board. Since appointees have to be confirmed by the Senate Judiciary committee, McCarran, as chairman of that committee, has been in a strategic position for vetoing anyone who didn't appear to him sufficiently violent in his anti-Communism. As a result, Seth Richardson, the New England Republican, and Charles LaFollette, the ADAer who were named to give the board a liberal facade, were never confirmed.

The present chairman is Peter Campbell Brown, a Brooklyn ward politician who, prior to his present eminence, had the softest job in the Justice Department. It was his exhausting task to sit all day at a desk and "accept service" for the Attorney General of summonses, subpoenas and similar legal papers.

Brown sits as chairman of the panel hearing the testimony in the case against the Communist Party. His rulings, while having little or no relation to federal rules of evidence, are always helpful to the Justice Department.

Sitting with Brown is Dr. Kathryn McHale, sister of the Indiana boss who was recently ousted by Indiana Democrats because of his connection with a very profitable but shady deal involving government contracts. Her venom against the Communist Party was revealed a few months ago when she made a highly indiscreet speech before the Democratic Women's Club, the gist of which was that "before you make rabbit stew, you must first catch your rabbit." The rabbit, she made clear, was the Communist Party.

SIMPLE TASK

The McCarran Act has made the task of the board members very simple. It provides that if there is no evidence of foreign domination and control of the Communist Party, the board can still draw such a conclusion from other circumstances.

For instance, the board can find that the Communist Party is an agent of Moscow if its "views and policies do not deviate" from those of the Soviet press and Soviet leaders. It can also consider "the extent to which it (the CP) sends members or representatives to any foreign country for instruction or training . . . the extent to which . . . a substantial number of its members are subject to . . . the disciplinary power of such foreign government or foreign organization . . . the extent to which it fails to disclose . . . its meetings are secret . . ."

The so-called "direct evidence" of the government toolpigeons was understandably flimsy. Only one of them, the spy John Lautner, had been a member of the Communist Party for any period since September, 1950, the date the McCarran act was passed. Lautner was expelled in January, 1951. The lies which most of them told related to the years prior to 1940, and much of it had to do with 1923, 1929 and even 1919.

The SACB admitted this material as "background" and although the government has concluded its case and has failed to show that this "background" had any con-

nection with the situation since the passage of the McCarran act, it is still in the record.

BOARD'S "EXPERT"

But because its "direct evidence" was so weak, the government attorney, William Paisley, relied on the testimony of an alleged "expert" witness, Prof. Philip Mosely of Columbia University.

It was Mosely's function to establish a "parallelism" that there was a similarity in the "views and policies expressed by Soviet leaders."

For several weeks he spouted from the witness chair and from his testimony there developed most convincing proof that both the Communist Party of the U. S. and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union hated and despised Hitlerism, believed in socialism, opposed war and fought for peace, supported the struggles for liberation of the colonial peoples, etc., etc.

Defense attorneys Vito Marcantonio and John Abt sought to show that the Communist Party of the U. S. and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were not alone in espousing these "views and policies"—they are also shared by millions of Americans, some of them quite prominent and respectable persons. Chairman Brown, however, did not consider this relevant.

So a month ago the government's case ground to a halt and the board granted a month's recess during which the attorneys for the respondent could confer with its prospective witnesses, including John Gates.

CALLS IT "LAWLESS"

The Communist Party, in its answer to McCarran's petition, issued in April, 1951, has already made it clear that its participation in the hearing does not mean it considers these proceedings a genuine trial in any sense.

"The McCarran Act is lawless and unconstitutional," the party stated. "Its function is to suppress political dissent. The act is and it was intended to be a legislative fiat to outlaw the Communist Party, to deny freedom of association to its adherents and to create the new crime of political heresy."

The verdict of "guilty" against the Communist Party is already built into the act itself, and the board which sits is illegally constituted and has no power to put a political party on trial.

The board, the attorney general and President Truman have refused to submit the constitutionality of the McCarran Act to the courts. Therefore the basic question in the McCarran Act to the courts, involved in the hearings is a long way from being settled.

Nevertheless, the Communist Party "will participate in the hearings in order to demonstrate to the American people the fascist character of the McCarran Act; to rally the American people to defend their Bill of Rights; to expose the Act and the hearings as part of the drive of the atomaniacs towards a new world war; and to defend the honor of the Communist Party and its record of service to the American people."

Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

ans and Chinese are not "sincere" about wanting peace.

The first request for resumption of the talks came Sunday morning when the Chinese liaison officer, Col. Tsai Chin-Wan, met with his opposite number, U. S. Marine Col. James C. Murray. Murray telephoned the UN base camp at Munsan. An hour later he repeated Harrison's ultimatum—no meeting until Wednesday "unless there is some special circumstance which dictates an earlier meeting and which would make progress towards the achievements of an armistice."

At 2 p.m. Sunday Korean Col. Chang Chon San handed a similar note to Capt. Joseph Foley, Pentagon security officer at the conference site. The "UN" did not bother to reply.

Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

They pushed me around every way they could just to prove that they will never accept a union."

After the Steel Strike of 1937 was fought out on the bloodied prairies of South Chicago, the company signed a union contract.

"But they've never given up the idea of the open shop," this veteran worker declared, "and they never will."

At Inland Plant No. 2 last Thursday night, somebody had brought a TV set down to the picket line and the men were watching the Wolcott-Charles fight.

There are no tear gas attacks, no "Mohawk Valley Plan" scab-herding, no company goon squads in this strike—as yet. But powerful blows are being struck on either side.

NO ROUTINE

The union landed a staggering wallop just six days ago. The walk-out itself was no routine affair. It was a mighty and magnificent demonstration which cleared the mills in record time. For the first time in the history of steel unionism, there was a unanimous and enthusiastic response to the strike call.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube local in South Chicago read Philip Murray's letter at their first strike meeting that day. They read Murray's instructions to furnish the company with standby shutdown crews—and voted to reject them.

That was the temper of the walk-out—a great wave of militant anti-company feeling that has been brewing for months, and years.

"I'll never forget last Monday when the news on the Supreme Court decision came in," one South Chicago worker told me. "The foremen were standing around helpless, asking us what we were going to do. We didn't even answer them—we just took off."

If the walkout was a splendid show power, the unity of the workers on the strike issue today is a strong weapon against the Steel Trust.

There is no confusion among these men and women about what they are striking for. The first strike bulletin put out by the Indiana Harbor locals put it succinctly:

"Our fight is with the companies and the steelworkers are ready for it. It's an all-out fight. We want no compromise. We've compromised enough."

"Board (WSB) recommendations or else, that's our position—that's our compromise."

PUT HEAT ON

Some of the locals are pouring the heat on the companies in an effort to crack the steel management line. William Maihofer president of the Inland local, wired Clarence B. Randall, Inland Steel president, this week asking him to sign "a contract firmly based on the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The reply was no. But for the local, the telegram was an expression of the fact that its ranks were solid and that it was looking forward to nothing less than victory.

It was also the local's answer to Randall whose cynical statement on the opening day of the strike was, "There will be heavy hearts tonight in the families of a half million steel workers."

There is a lot of struggle in this strike, in spite of the "quiet" picket lines. When the steelworkers win, it will be because they have dealt the Steel Trust the most effective blows.

Ask Bail for Harisiades

An application has been made with the Attorney General to grant bail for Peter Harisiades, now held on Ellis Island, pending a decision on his fight against deportation to Greece, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The application for bail points out that, under the McCarran Law, non-citizens cannot be deported to countries in which they face physical persecution.

Wife of 'Spy' Frameup Victim to Speak at B'klyn Rosenberg Rally

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion, Rev. Reginald Bass of Brooklyn Central Community

Church, Ephraim Cross of City College, Yuri Suhl, famous Jewish poet and novelist, Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Norton Sobell and others will address a public "Truth Will Prevail" meeting on the Rosenberg case on June 17, it was announced yesterday.

The meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 70 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, and will begin at 8 p.m. Admission is 80 cents.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsors of the meeting, urges all who wish to attend to secure tickets from the Committee office at 246 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y., MUrray Hill 4-7140.

The Committee is also urging that its hundreds of supporters in Brooklyn bring their signed Amicus Briefs with them. Deadline for turning these Amicus Briefs into the Committee is June 30.

Western Paper Workers Win

PORTLAND, Ore., June 8 (FP).—Delegates representing 17,000 paper workers in Oregon, California and Washington agreed to accept a 4% cent hourly pay boost and a jointly financed health and welfare plan in negotiations here June 2.

The agreement must still be ratified by members of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Papermill Workers (both AFL). The wage increase would apply to all job rates and would bring the starters rate for men to \$1.70 an hour and for women \$1.42. Employers would underwrite 60 percent of the health and welfare plan costs.

Shopper's Guide

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Steel

(Continued from Page 1)
much as six cents an hour. Among the proposals under consideration, according to these reports, is to lengthen the 18-month contract proposed by the WSB to two years and to move the date of retroactivity for the proposed 12 and a half cent hourly raise to March 15 instead of Jan. 1 when the pact ran out.

There is also some pressure for concessions on the time and one-quarter for Sunday work that the WSB proposed. Several alternatives have been offered for the union shop that the WSB proposed.

Whether the employers are getting more than the \$4.50 a ton on the price of steel they have been offered has not yet been indicated.

The leaders of the steel union are reported under strong pressure from locals throughout the country demanding that there be no settlement for less than the WSB formula and no return to work without a full settlement.

WSB formula is for 12 and a half cent hourly raise effective Jan. 1; another two and a half cents effective June 30 and two and a half cents effective Jan., 1953; six paid holidays, a cut in the 10-cents southern differential to five cents an hour with the time and a quarter for Sunday work starting January, 1953.

Classified Ads

SITUATION WANTED
YOUNG MAN desires position: elevator operator, super's helper, plumber's assistant, Box 902, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
CLOCK-RADIO, all wood cabinet, Reg. \$95.95, Spec. \$25.95. Standard Brand. Dins. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 7-7119.

SERVICES
(Painting)
PAINTING and decorating by Zehn. RA 4-5944 or SE 7-1451, call any time.

(Upholstery)
SOFA reupholstered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Careful attention, mornings 9-1. NYC 6121 8-1871.

TELEVISION
TV SERVICE and installations. Immediate attention to all calls \$3 plus parts. Call WA 7-3935.

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An American Publisher's Firm: A Fountain of Democracy

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Book reviewers are supposed to review books, not review publishers. There is a fiction of long-standing that a publisher is an impartial midwife, presiding without bias over the birth of books of every size, shape and content. Now, this has never been true, but the myth was given credence during the New Deal period when a good number of publishers found it both safe and profitable to issue works in the democratic spirit along with the mass of volumes extolling the capitalist status quo.

If one evaluates the contribution of the chief American publishing houses over the years, however, one striking fact emerges:

There is only one major American publisher who has never published a work defending aggressive war, the oppression of the Negro people, the suppression of labor, the alleged superiority of Christian over Jew, Aryan over non-Aryan, white over colored, or any of a host of other reactionary perversions of the truth.

That publisher is Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers.

But there is a positive side, also, to this achievement. Not only does Alexander Trachtenberg merit a vote of thanks because he, alone, among America's chief publishers has eschewed the spreading of propaganda defending exploitation or chauvinism, but the Marxist works he has published add up to a unique and towering contribution to American democratic culture and learning.

The present writer, during the last four years, has read many hundreds of books for review purposes. They have been trivial. They have been decadent. They have merged into a contaminated torrent of Hitlerian, anti-socialist slanders and the fevered ravings of professional anti-Communist informers.

Only rarely, and as the witch-hunt mounted in its fury, even more rarely than that, have American publishers permitted an honest, worthwhile book to reach the light of day.

Amidst this outpouring of filth, International Publishers and its director have gone their consistent way—publishing books rich in the democratic traditions of America, quarrying in the rich literary mines which other, more prosperous publishers, have ignored.

Instead of the books inciting to war and racist violence, Alexander Trachtenberg has been publishing books like the collected *Life and Works of Frederick Douglas*—the towering Negro Abolitionist leader and outstanding American statesman; a publishing project which has won enthusiastic plaudits from Negro spokesmen.

The 28-year history of this publishing firm is studded with such contributions. It was International Publishers which made available the first new, and corrected, translation of Vol. I of Marx' *Capital* to appear in a half-century.

It was International Publishers which issued the studies of Herbert Aptheker on the Negro slave revolts; the work of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; William Z. Foster's "Outline Political History of the Americas," the first work of the kind to integrate the history of the northern and southern Americas.

Selections from the works of American Revolutionary leaders—George Washington, Sam Adams,

Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson—have been published by International.

And it is International's director, Alexander Trachtenberg, who is now on trial, under the Smith Act, at Foley Square—for the alleged crime of publishing books.

It is the government's contention—unproved, as it must inevitably be—that Alexander Trachtenberg as publisher has been party to a "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Truly, books are on trial at Foley Square. And the conviction of Alexander Trachtenberg would be but a beginning to a total regimentation of the publishing industry, with no publisher safe from prosecution unless and until he conforms completely to the re-

quirements of the witch-hunters and war-makers.

But, if "books are on trial," one must also remember that it is books of a special kind which are on trial, and that it is people who go to jail for writing them and publishing them.

Alexander Trachtenberg is threatened with jail because for almost three decades he has published works which spoke out for Negro rights, which explained the theories of scientific socialism and urged the international brotherhood of man.

If he can be jailed for publishing books, how far a step is it to the jailing of men and women for reading them?

Thus, the defense of Alexander Trachtenberg is the cause of every American who loves books and cherishes the right to the freedom of inquiry and thought.

Dramatic Protest Scheduled Thursday Against Bookburning

A dramatic protest against the current book-burnings of the war-makers will take place Thursday when outstanding personalities address a "Books On Trial" rally at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave.

Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus at the Union Theological Seminary; William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of the recently published, "We Charge Genocide," which created a world sensation; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a defendant in the current Foley Square trial; Shirley Graham, Negro author; Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, on whose behalf the rally is being held; Lloyd L. Brown, associate editor, *Masses & Mainstream*; Howard Fast, internationally known novelist, and others.

Trachtenberg, together with 15 co-defendants, is now on trial under the Smith Act. He has figured prominently in Foley Square as a result of the prosecution's efforts to secure convictions on the basis of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin—works issued in the U. S. under the imprint of International Publishers which Trachtenberg has headed since the publishing house was founded 28 years ago.

Sponsors of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, which is organizing the June 12 meeting, warn that the current attack on International Publishers holds a threat to all publishing and is part of the witchhunt scourge that has already blighted the Hollywood film, the Broadway theatre and is reflected in the decadence in contemporary literature. They have called upon workers in the publishing field, in

education, in the arts and sciences and trade unionists to join in the defense of the right of free publishing in the United States.

The interest in the fight to protect the Marxist classics is demonstrated by the hundreds of requests that have come in for the brochure *Books On Trial—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg*, recently issued by the committee.

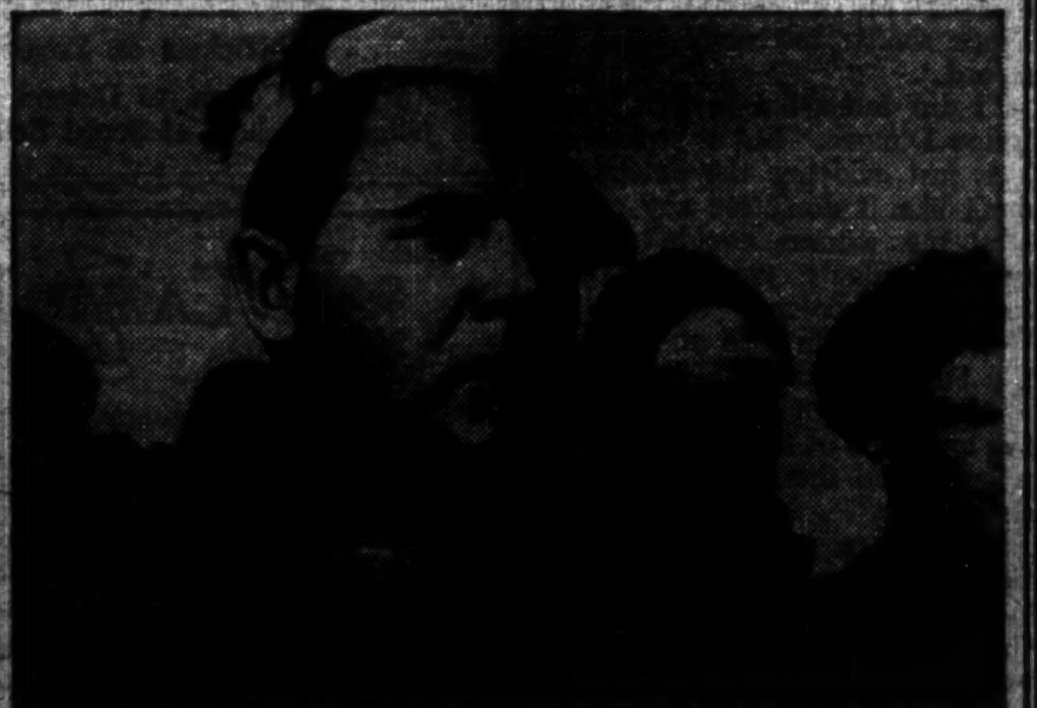
During the past week the Jefferson School of Social Science, under the direction of Dr. Howard Selsam, organized nightly assemblies to bring the issue of the case to the attention of the student body. An exhibit in the school



lobby depicted the impressive accomplishments of International Publishers during the 28 years of its existence, citing the publishing activities in the fields of Marxist classics, American labor and history, and literary criticism. A special place in the exhibit was given to works on the struggle for Negro liberation, the most recent notable contribution being: the monumental four-volume *Life of Frederick Douglas*, edited by Dr. Philip Foner.

The June 12 meeting is expected to evoke wide interest. In addition to the impressive roster of speakers, there will be a musical program in which Lucy Brown, pianist, and Nadyne Brewer, soprano, will participate.

Tickets at \$1 (tax incl.) are obtainable at all progressive bookshops.



IN THIS SCENE from the brilliant new Soviet color film "Fall of Berlin," now at the Stanley Theatre, Boris Andreyev, featured actor, is shown leading a Soviet Army unit into the Nazi capital.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Challenger Has to Win It Big

THE FIGHT: Via a neighbor's television set, which is not the same as being there despite the illusion of closeness, I would have voted for Charles as the winner eight rounds to seven. But there can't be much argument with the decision. The tradition, and it has its logic, is that you don't take a title away from a champion on a close decision. The burden is on the challenger to win it decisively and that, in our opinion, Charles didn't.

Walcott, quite an athlete for his age, seemed to feel he could meet Charles head on and outpunch him, and did just that until he ran out of gas. He looks as if he has enough left to take over the likes of the Marcianos and Mathews. As to Clarence Henry, that could be another story.

There were two rank, shameful bits of racism in the television presentation—of a heavyweight championship fight between two Negro fighters. Jimmy Powers, television commentator who is also the sports columnist of the *Daily News*, spoke of Negro referee Zack Clayton, who is 45, like this: "He's a noisy boy in there." And one of the Gillette Razor Blade Co. cartoon commercials between rounds featured a stereotype of a Pullman Porter.

Our Allstar Picks as of Now

THE VOTING for the Allstar teams is under way. Fans vote for one man at each position except for pitchers, who are chosen by the managers. If I were voting offhand today (Friday as this is written) it would be like this:

NATIONAL: Lockman, 1st base; Robinson, 2nd base; Reese, ss; Thomson, 3b; Sauer, Snider and Musial, outfield; Campanella, catcher.

AMERICAN: Vernon, 1st; Fox, 2nd; Rizzuto, ss; Rosen, 3b; Mantle, Dom DiMaggio and Doby, outfield; Berra, catcher.

Not so long ago I said Dark would be the shortstop this year. Since then he's fallen off to .258 at bat and his fielding seems to have been effected. This being so, I give it to the still superlative fielding Reese who is hitting .245. There isn't a hitting shortstop in the league so far, so it might as well be Peeewe, the best with the glove.

In the American, the tendency will be to give first base to Ed Robinson, batting .315 on Friday. But Mickey Vernon has quietly banged over 25 runs for the Senators, fourth in the league and more than Robinson, is always a classy fielder, much better than the slow Robinson, and rates it in a breeze up to now, which is the way you are supposed to vote.

As for the outfield, I think Mickey Mantle has definitely arrived as a star. He is beginning to utilize his great speed and fine throwing in the outfield, and is hitting. Dom is sitting up on top of the league's batting order and there are no flies on his fielding. Doby, having an exceptionally productive start, is well ahead of the rest of the league's outfielders in batting in runs despite missing 12 games with an injury, and he is a superior defensive man. Berra hasn't been hitting much, but what catcher in either league outside of Campy has?

As for the pitchers, here is my vote for four of each league, subject to change by Allstar time, of course. National—Maglie, Rush, Spahn and Staley. American—Reynolds, Schantz, Paige and Garcia.

Sports Note by Our Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

Dear Lester:

As you noted in a recent column the crowds who came to see the Women's European Basketball Championships here were a good sign of the intense interest in sports. That figure of 15,000 who attended the opening games was about doubled for the finals a week later when the Soviet team clinched the European championship, defeating the Czechs, who took second place.

Some of the things which impressed this American in Moscow might interest readers of "On the Scoreboard." The style of play these girls put on is immediately recognizable to anyone who's seen the college games at Madison Square Garden. And if it weren't for those shapely forms flitting about the court you'd think it was a Garden game—for men only.

The Dynamo Stadium was a beautiful sight during the game. There were huge signs in English, French, Russian, etc., greeting the participants from other lands. While there weren't any advertisements for Adams Hats or Fiel's Beer there were plenty promoting peace and friendship among the peoples of the world. . . . The technical setup was superb, including the electric signs indicating seconds and minutes of play, time out, scores and any other handy information you might want to help follow the play.

Another aspect of the games hits you right away. There was nothing like a McCarran Act in reverse operating here to bar those girls from France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Finland from coming here. No one asked them any questions about their politics, affiliations or religion when they came. All the girls and their trainers, coaches, referees they brought with them were extravagant in praise of Soviet hospitality. One might add that when the Soviet men's team went to Paris last year (and also won the European championship) they had no difficulty leaving the Soviet Union and they received a very hearty welcome in France.

When you visit the parks, schools and factory sport clubs in any Soviet city you discover why they're turning out such good basketball teams. You see courts all over, both indoor and outdoor. For men I'd say basketball is the third most popular sport, after football (soccer) and volleyball. For women it comes second, after volleyball.

Just to emphasize the point about sports interest around these parts here's a bit of what was going on the very same week these women's basketball championships were taking place. There were regular tournament basketball games among various factory teams. There was a relay race around the Sadova Ring (all traffic is stopped for the time of the race) and then there were bicycle races on the same boulevard. There were crew races on the Moscow River and of course major interest centered on the current football games which are packing them in at stadiums throughout the USSR. When a Polish football team played a Soviet team recently, interest was at fever pitch. The Polish team won. . . . Seems like all the countries in the socialist camp are emphasizing sports—especially mass participation such as they never had before.

As ever,

JOE CLARK



Mine, Mill and UE Dist. 4 Back Steel Strikers

DENVER.—Complete support for the steelworkers in their new strike was announced here by the four officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Describing the Wage Stabilization Board settlement recommendation as a "rock-bottom figure," the Mine-Mill officers expressed the hope that "the steel workers will not return to work for one fraction of a cent less than this minimum."

"We are with you, men of steel," declared the officers—president John Clark, vice-presidents Orville Larson and Charles Wilson, and secretary-treasurer Maurice E. Travis.

"We call upon our local unions to give every possible form of help to the striking steel workers in their localities, including financial aid and help on the picket lines," they added.

NEWARK. — James McLeish, president of District 4, United Electrical Workers, announced that the District UE Board has gone on record in full support of the strike of the CIO United Steel Workers.

The following telegrams were sent today to Sens. Irving Ives and Herbert Lehman, with a copy to Philip Murray, president CIO United Steel Workers by William Stanley, chairman, Manhattan Tenant Council:

"The Manhattan Tenant Councils support demands of steel workers to justified wage increases. Steel bosses should be forced to sit down with employees and act on the demands of the steel workers. Labor's right to strike for a decent living wage must not be violated by Taft-Hartley or any other curb. All tenants need wage increases and a curb on prices and rents. The Tenant Councils have always supported labor's demands for adequate housing, real price control, lower taxes and a decent living wage. . . ."

Slain Negro to Get Spingarn Medal

Rep. Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.), will present the 37th Spingarn Medal posthumously to Harry T. Moore on June 27, at the 43rd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City. The medal will be accepted by Mrs. Rosa Moore, the 83-year-old mother of the Florida NAACP leader who was killed with his wife in a hate-bomb blast on Christmas night, 1951.

What's On?

Coming
"BOOKS ON TRIAL"—The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg—hear Dr. Harry F. Ward, Wm. L. Patterson, Eliza G. Flynn, Shirley Graham, Cedric Belfrage, Lloyd L. Brown, Howard Fast, and Alexander Trachtenberg, and others. Thursday, June 12, at 8 p.m., at Hotel Capitol. Lucy Brown—pianist and Naydne Brewer—soprano, at Hotel Capitol—8th Ave. and 51st St. Adm. \$1 tax incl. Tickets at all progressive bookshops.

BETTY GANNETT SPEAKS on "Race-ists Theories" at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 71st St. Entertainment, Friday, June 13, at 7:45 p.m. Donation 35c. Spon. Manhattan Labor Youth League.



3 Truman Pals Are Linked To Million \$ Gov't 'Fraud' Case

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Three close associates of President Truman were linked to contractors involved in government contract fraud cases, it was testified at a House committee hearing here Friday. Walter Sprague, a government accountant, said former Democratic national chairman William M.

1,200 STRIKE AT RAZOR FIRM

Twelve hundred workers of the American Safety Razor Co. plant at Myrtle and Jay St., Brooklyn, began their second day on strike Friday morning with a mass picket line.

The strike, which began Thursday, followed a breakdown of negotiations between the company and Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The union is demanding a general rise of 15 percent; the union's insurance plan, the union shop and other improvements. The company offered only three cents an

hour, claiming this is all the workers could get under the wage freeze and countered with a demand for a "management prerogatives" clause in the contract giving it unrestrained authority to fire and discipline workers.

The majority of the workers of the plant are women and an estimated fourth of the employees are Negro. Last time the contract was negotiated they had to wage a long militant strike before they won. This time the company closed the plant when the strike took effect.

Bowle, Jr., and former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath were consulted by a Detroit firm accused of defrauding the government of \$25,000.

He said Clark Clifford, one-time counsel to President Truman, was paid a "substantial" fee of about \$25,000 in connection with the settlement of a \$1,313,358 "fraud" case against three Detroit schools.

A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky) began digging into war contract settlements in the course of its investigation of the Justice Department.

Frank H. Weitzel, chief assistant to Comptroller General Lind-

say C. Warren, said the General Accounting Office uncovered an estimated \$21,000,000 in "fraudulent payments" while "sampling" final settlements between government agencies and World War II arms contractors.

Of this sum, Weitzel said, only \$300,000 has been recovered by the Justice Department when "over-payments and over-liberality" not induced by fraud are included, it is likely that the settlements cost the taxpayers "a frightful toll" of \$500,000,000, he said.

There is no way to recover a large portion of the loss, Weitzel added.

Another government accountant, Normal Engleberg, told how army officers accepted bribes, kickbacks and bonuses from arms contractors who defrauded the government of \$297,520.

Weitzel said evidence of fraud was discovered at the "unparalleled and unprecedented" ratio of one in every 20 cases examined by the accounting office, which serves as "watchdog" over government spending.

Sprague said Bernard M. Bauer, president of the Advance Plating Co. of Detroit, talked with Boyle and McGrath while trying to arrange a civil settlement of a \$25,000 "fraud" claim against his firm. Bauer was acquitted of criminal charges, he added.

He said the law firm of Clifford & Miller represented three Detroit schools which settled a \$1,313,358 claim for \$125,000. The schools—the Michigan Schools of Trades, the Michigan Diesel School and the Michigan Technical Institute—were accused of defrauding the government while training veterans under the GI bill.

Clifford received a fee of about \$25,000, Sprague said, and George Fitzgerald, Democratic committee-man in Detroit, was paid \$5,000 in connection with the case.

JUDGE DIMOCK ADMITS TEACHINGS OF FBI STOOLIE AS EVIDENCE AT '16' TRIAL

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock said Friday he saw no reason why testimony of an undercover FBI informer concerning his alleged statements in 1947-1949 Marxist study classes should not be received as evidence against the 16 Communists charged under the

Smith Act with conspiring to advocate "violent overthrow" of the government.

Judge Dimock's statement drew strong objections from defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri.

Colloquy between the court and counsel developed when Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks asked government witness John Lautner, who worked as an FBI operative in the Communist Party, what he taught students in study classes he said he directed between 1947 and 1949.

McTernan objected that what Lautner claimed he taught was in no way connected with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and the other 14 defendants on trial in the Foley Square Court House.

"What he taught seems to me to be immaterial," the judge observed. He asked Marks to explain what the alleged teachings of Lautner had to do with the case.

"Certainly the central thing in the case is what these defendants taught and advocated."

Judge Dimock asked the prosecutor if he was making the claim Lautner was an "unindicted co-conspirator."

"He was an important official in the Communist Party on a state level," Marks replied. "What he taught was authorized by supervising officials in the Communist Party who were co-conspirators."

McTernan objected there had not been shown any connection between the alleged teaching supervisor—Alberto Moreau, named by the witness as a Communist educational official—and the defendants.

Lautner had testified defendants Betty Gannett and V. J. Jerome were members of the party's na-

tional educational commission in 1947-1949. Moreau, he said, was an educational director on the state scale.

Questioned further by the prosecutor, the witness named several other persons he claimed acted as "supervisors" of the classes.

McTernan repeated his objection. The judge overruled the defense lawyer.

Marks asked: "What did you teach among other things?"

"The road to socialism cannot be achieved by peaceful development," the witness replied.

He spoke as one who had memorized his lines like an actor in a play.

"In case of war against the Soviet Union," Lautner continued, "it is the duty of every Communist. . . ."

McTernan sliced the rest of the answer off at this point by a quick objection.

"We would like to discuss this out of the hearing of the jury," the lawyer said.

The jury and the witness was led from the room. McTernan continued:

"We object to testimony of what might be done in case of war with the Soviet Union. It appeals to prejudices when passion is whipped high."

McTernan cited a recent ruling by Federal Judge William C. Mathes in the Smith Act trial of the 14 California defendants. In that trial, McTernan said, the court struck similar testimony from the record.

"I am interested in that," said Judge Dimock. "But it strikes me it is just evidence the defendants don't like. I don't see any reason why the witness couldn't testify the defendants would advocate force and violence against the United States in case of war with the Soviet Union."

McTernan replied: "It calls for the operation of the minds of other people. And these people are not defendants."

The judge continued to question the defense position.

The attorney reminded the court the testimony offered by the witness was of a "hypothetical nature."

"Now," asked the judge, "do you think a statement in hypothetical form is not completely privileged?"

"It does not involve advocacy by the rule or principle of action, which was the kind of advocacy the Supreme Court mentioned in the decision on the Dennis (first Smith Act) case," said McTernan. Defense attorney Frank Serri arose.

"The one good thing these defendants have done is to act so there will not be a war with Russia," he said. "Here their whole life and their acts go to prevent such a thing. Every day in the week they have been fighting, struggling against such a thing."

Judge Dimock interjected: "That's the question for the jury."

Serri continued: "If the government could show they are plotting a war against Russia, then you could raise that question."

"BOOKS ON TRIAL"

The case of Alexander Trachtenberg

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